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ABSTRACT

Results of the 1984-1985 survey of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) are presented. Data are included on: amount and number of awards to undergraduate and graduate students for both need-based and non-need-based scholarship and grant programs by state; number and amount of awards for competitive and need-based undergraduate comprehensive programs; awards for need-based scholarship and grant programs for attendance at both public and private institutions; the number of financial aid applicants and recipients, total dollars awarded, and rejections; the date of program initiation and the maximum and average awards; and actual 1982-1983 and projected 1983-1984 funding for the State Student Incentive Grant Program by state. Information is also provided on application procedures by state and program; criteria for evaluating financial aid applicants; types of institutions that are eligible for state aid by program; and factors that determine maximum awards by state and program; and changes planned for programs or operations. Data that permit comparisons among programs and during 1979-1980 to 1984-1985 are included. Appended is a NASSGP directory with addresses, telephone numbers, and names and titles of officers. (SW)

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

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16th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT

1984-85 ACADEMIC YEAR

Founded on October 26, 1966, the National Association of Scholarship and Grant Programs is an association of states with general programs of scholarship or grant assistance for undergraduate study. Executive officers responsible for grant program administration represent each state in the Association. A list of the Association officers, past presidents, and members is contained in the last section of this report.

Single copies of this report and the reports on the 13th, 14th, and 15th annual surveys may be obtained by sending a check for $5.00 for each copy made payable to Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, at Towne House, 660 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102, Attention: Research and Statistics.

Copies of earlier surveys are available through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), Clearinghouse in Higher Education, The George Washington University, One Dupont Circle, Suite 630, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The copies available are:

7th Annual Survey, 1975-76:	ED 122661
8th Annual Survey, 1976-77:	ED 130590
10th Annual Survey, 1978-79:	HE 011042
11th Annual Survey, 1979-80:	ED 179145
12th Annual Survey, 1980-81:	ED 206238

A comprehensive report based on the earlier survey data is available from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York, NY 10101 for $4.00 plus cost of mailing and handling. The reference is:

> State Need-Based College Scholarship and Grant Programs: A Study of Their Development, 1969-80, College Board Report 81-7, by Robert H. Fenske and Joseph D. Boyd

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP & GRANT PROGRAMS

NASSGP

16th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT
1984-85 ACADEMIC YEAR

State/Territory Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs
to Undergraduate and Graduate Students with Financial Need
to Attend Public or Private Post-secondary Educational Institutions.

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January, 1985

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the fifth year that PHEAA has produced the NASSGP annual report. The annual collection, analysis, and reporting of these data are no small tasks and none could have been accomplished without the support of several persons and agencies. We want to acknowledge their contributions here.

Without the cooperation and support of the NASSGP member agencies, who each year respond to a lengthy survey, completion of this report would be impossible. We are thankful for this support. We also appreciate the advice and suggestions of many readers whose comments over the past five years have lead to improvements in the reports.

The PHEAA Research and Statistics staff devotes a great amount of attention energy, and effort to collecting and compiling survey responses. The assistance of Lynn Crone, Debbie Heberle, Miriam Cooper, and Michelle Kinard in these tasks is much appreciated. Darlene Kerstan and her Word Processing staff at PHEAA typed the voluminous tables and much of the text for this report and the earlier ones.

Finally, we acknowledge the members of the financial aid community whose continued interest in and use of this report makes the final product worth our collective efforts.

Kenneth R. Reeher
Jerry S. Davis

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table		Page
	SECTION I -- SURVEY SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS	1
	SECTION II -- COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS, 1983-84 AND 1984-85	5
1	Estimated Total Grant Aid Awarded by State Programs, 1984-85, by Types of Programs	13
2	Dollars and Number of Awards for Comprehensive Undergraduate Competitive and Non-Competitive State Scholarship and Grant Programs Based on Need, 1983-84 and Estimated for 1984-85: Academic Years Comparative Data Report	15
3	Dollars and Number of Awards for Comprehensive Need-Based Aid Programs for Graduate/Professional School Students, Actual 1983-84 and Estimated for 1984-85	21
4	Dollars and Number of Awards for Non-Need-Based State Programs for Undergraduate Students, Actual 1983-84 and Estimated for 1984-85	23
5	Dollars and Number of Awards for Non-need-Based State Programs for Graduate/Professional School Students, Actual 1983-84 and Estimated for 1984-85	27
6	Other Programs Administered by the State Agency	29
7	State-Funded Student Aid Programs Administered by State Agencies Other than the Responding Agency	35
8	Competitive and Need-Based Undergraduate Comprehensive Programs	37
9	1984-85 Awards for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs for Attendance Only at Public Institutions	38
10	1984-85 Awards for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs for Attendance Only at Private Institutions	39
11	Estimated Percentages of Awards and Dollars by Sector for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs	40
12	State Student Incentive Grant Program Activities by States	45
	SECTION III -- PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS	47
13	Estimated 1984-85 Program Characteristics	53
14	Comments to Help Survey Readers Better Understand Agency Positions	59
15	Program Initiation and Average Awards	62
16	Application Procedures	69
17	Eligible Institutions	81
18	Program Eligibility Criteria for Need-Based Undergraduate Programs	89
19	Published Application Deadline Dates	95

SECTION IV -- POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS 101

20 Significant Changes Planned for Programs or Operations in 1985-86 104
21 New Financial Aid Programs Under Consideration for the Near Future 106
22 Most Important Policy Issues Facing the Programs this Year 108
23 Responses to National Interest in Merit Based Aid Programs 110
24 Program Policies on Satisfactory Academic Progress 113
25 Reactions to Mandated Portability of SSIG Funds 116

SECTION V -- DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES 119

26 Estimated 1984-85 Award Distribution by Categories for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs 122

SECTION VI -- TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES 123

27 Total Dollars of Awards for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs by States, Grouped by Payment Dollar Volumes, 1979-80 to 1984-85 127

SECTION VII -- NASSGP OFFICERS AND DIRECTORY 131

SECTION I
SURVEY SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

This year's survey revealed significant trends and collected interesting data which are described in the texts and tables on the following pages. the highlights of the survey findings are described in this section of the report.

This year states expect to award $1.411 billion in grant aid to over 1.6 million students in postsecondary education. Most of this grant aid, 84.7 percent, will be received through comprehensive and need-based programs administered by NASSGP member agencies. Non-need-based aid to undergraduates will represent 8.7 percent of all the grant-aid identified by the survey.

The most important finding of this survey is the widespread and significant increase in need-based grant aid to undergraduates from virtually all states' programs. In the aggregate, this grant aid is expected to increase by 15 percent from 1983-84's volume of $1.035 billion. This year's expected growth rate is larger than any single year's rate since the 23.2 percent growth between 1975 and 1976, when many states created new programs in response to availability of State Student Incentive Grant Program allocations. The expected growth in dollar volume of $160 million is the largest single year's growth in the 16-year history of these surveys. This year's anticipated $1.195 billion volume is 2.7 times the dollar volume of need-based undergraduate aid of 1974-75, $440.8 million.

Perhaps even more significant than the growth in aggregate dollars is the finding that all but three states are expected to award more dollars in 1984-85 than 1983-84. The average growth rate per state is 17.4 percent, with 15 states reporting expected growth rates in excess of 25 percent, 19 states reporting expected growth rates of between 10 and 20 percent, and eleven states expecting growth rates of at least five percent. Last year, 1983-84, only 13 states expected growth rates in excess of ten percent. This year 32 states expect growth rates of eleven percent or more.

Since 1980-81, the dollars of need-based, state-supported grants to undergraduates have increased by 42.5 percent and the numbers of recipients have grown by 15.4 percent. However, during this same time period the average costs of attendance at four-year private colleges, whose students receive nearly half this aid, increased by 52 percent and the average costs of attendance at four-year public colleges, whose students receive about one-third of this aid, increased by 40 percent. Thus the increase in available aid has roughly paralleled the growth in costs experienced by most aid recipients.

Although the data are not conclusive, some characteristics of undergraduate need-based aid are apparently changing in significant ways. Since 1981-82, the number of part-time undergraduates receiving state grant aid has increased by 46 percent and the dollar value of their awards has tripled. However, less than two percent of all the aid is received by part-timers. Greater proportions of recipients are first-time applicants in their sophomore or upperclass years, suggesting that as costs continue to increase, more and more continuing students are having to draw upon resources of state grant programs. This year 16 percent of the grant recipients will be 26 years of age or older. In 1981 only 11.8 percent of the aid recipients were in this age group and the proportion has increased each year.

The survey revealed evidence that indicates a sharp reduction in the numbers and proportions of Black students receiving state grants. The proportion of Black recipients may have decreased from one-fourth to one-fifth since 1981. The decline is probably a consequence of declining postsecondary education participation rates among Black students rather than the result of changes in state grant program policies.

Need-based grant aid to graduate and professional school students is expected to increase by 15.2 percent to $21.8 million. Aggregate non-need-based grant aid to undergraduates and graduate students is expected to increase by 18.6 percent to $132.5 million. However, 55 percent of the growth in aid of this type for undergraduates will occur in just five states with "tuition equalization" programs and 35 percent of the growth in non-need based aid to graduate students will occur in New York with that state's implementation of a program for prospective teachers in math and science. The larger rate of growth in non-need-based aid program volumes than in need-based ones does not indicate a "national trend" toward devotion of greater proportions of grant aid dollars to non-need-based programs.

This year 14 states expect half their need-based grant dollar volumes to come from SSIG allocations. This number is up from 1983-84's twelve states and 1982-83's nine states with similar circumstances. This is very likely a reflection of the long-term modest growth of programs in the dozen states that annually award less than $1 million.

Between 1982-83 and 1984-85, sixteen new grant programs were implemented by the states. Twelve of these sixteen programs are non-need-based ones. The expected 1984-85 award volume for all sixteen new programs is $24.2 million but 52 percent of the new program dollars will be awarded through the four need-based aid programs. Three of the programs are non-need, merit-based scholarship programs in Arkansas, Delaware, and Virginia. Five new programs are designed to provide non-need-based aid to prospective school teachers in Alabama, Iowa, Maryland, and Tennessee. Two of the new programs deliver non-need-based grants to undergraduates from Alabama and New York who have served in the armed forces. Two programs are for graduate students, a need-based program in Massachusetts and a non-need-based program in Connecticut. Ohio's new Student Choice Grants program is a non-need-based program for undergraduates attending private colleges in that state. New York's Aid for Part-Time Study and Vermont's Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters are new need-based programs.

Ten states are considering legislating or implementing new merit-based scholarship programs for top academic scholars and eight states are considering developing work-study programs. Massachusetts and Maine are considering new teacher-incentive aid programs and Connecticut plans to implement a new "loan forgiveness" program for talented students in teacher education programs.

Analysis of the growth patterns of need-based aid for undergraduates showed that aggregate aid grew by 45.3 percent since 1979-80, with two-thirds of the growth occurring since 1982-83. Since 1979-80, eight states have more than doubled their annual award volumes and ten have increased their annual volumes by more than 50 percent. However, six states increased their volumes by less than ten percent and another five experienced lower volumes in 1984-85 than 1979-80. Only five states experienced program growth in each of the five years since 1979: Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Rhode Island and Vermont. States with larger programs in 1979 generally experienced larger growth rates, and the growth in just ten states represented 83 percent of the $372.5 million increase. The sixteen states with the largest dollar volumes of aid consistently awarded 88 percent of all the aid awarded each year, indicating that most state grant program funds continue to be awarded by a relatively small number of states.

SECTION II
COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS, 1983-84 AND 1984-85

In 1984-85 states expect to award $1.41 billion in grant aid to students through one or more of their programs (see Table 1). About 86.2 percent of this aid will be awarded to undergraduates and graduate/professional school students through need-based programs administered by NASSGP agencies. Another 9.4 percent of the grant aid will be awarded by these same agencies through non-need based programs and the remaining 4.4 percent will be awarded by other state agencies, institutions acting in behalf of the state agencies, or by other means.

Nine states will award in excess of $50 million each, for a total of $1.01 billion or about 71 percent of all the grant aid awarded by all states. Put another way, 17 percent of the 52 reporting states/territories are expected to award 71 percent of the aid. These nine states are, in rank order of dollars awarded: New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Minnesota, and Michigan.

Six states will award between $20 and $50 million, for an aggregate of $177.8 million or about 13 percent of all aid identified by the survey. The six states are, in rank order of dollars awarded: North Carolina, Indiana, Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Therefore, 15 states will award about 84 percent of the aid.

Eight states (Colorado, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Puerto Rico, Oklahoma, and Oregon) will award between $10 and $20 million, for an aggregate of $107.6 million, or about eight percent of the grant aid. Another eight states' programs will award between $5 and $10 million, for an aggregate of $68.7 million, or about five percent of the total. These states are Alabama, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Washington. The remaining 21 states will award less than $5 million each and collectively only about three percent of all the grant aid.

These data show that the majority of the state grant aid is awarded by a relatively small number of states. Just the four states with the largest volumes award over half of all the grant aid. Or, from another viewpoint, the 26 states whose program volumes rank in the top half of all states award 94 percent of all the aid.

Undergraduate Need Based Aid

Table 2 displays the data for NASSGP member agencies' need-based comprehensive grant and scholarship programs for undergraduate students. (This table replicates the format that has appeared in the "basic table" of the first 14 annual reports.) These data indicate that for the second consecutive year these need-based programs will award more than $1 billion to needy undergraduates. The expected award volume of $1.195 billion represents a 15 percent growth from 1983-84's volume of $1.035. The total award amounts for earlier years were: for 1982-83, $959.5 million; for 1981-82, $890.6 million; and, for 1980-81, $838.8 million.

Between 1980-81 and 1984-85, need-based aid to undergraduates is expected to increase by 42.5 percent, from $838.8 million to $1.195 billion. It is especially significant that 45 percent of that expected growth will occur between last year and this year, 1984-85. This year's expected annual growth rate of 15.4 percent is greater than any single year's rate since the 23.2 percent growth between 1975-76 and 1976-77, when many states created new programs in response to availability of new federal State Student Incentive Grant Program allocations. Moreover, the expected growth in dollar volumes of awards of $160 million is the largest single year's growth in NASSGP's 16-year history of annual reports. And this year's $1.195 billion volume is 2.7 times the dollar volume of need-based state grant aid available ten years ago, in 1974-75, $440.8 million.

The growth in state grant aid during the 1980s is impressive, encouraging, and laudable. The fact that 357 million more dollars are available to students in 1984-85 than in 1980-81 represents a great achievement. However, this growth should be evaluated against the fact that average costs of attendance at four-year private colleges, whose students receive nearly half of this need-based grant aid, increased by 52 percent during the same time period. Average costs of attendance at four-year public colleges, whose students receive about one-third of this grant aid, increased by about 40 percent. Thus the four-year increase in available aid has roughly paralleled the growth in costs experienced by most aid recipients. Furthermore, it should be noted that $192 million of the $357 million growth occurred in the programs of the four states with the largest programs, New York, Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania. The growth in New York's program alone accounted for 39 percent of the total growth in all need-based state grant aid.

Because such a large proportion of all grant aid annually is awarded by so few states, annual changes in those few states' programs typically have had a great impact on the percentage growth rates for the nation. This year's data are, however, encouraging in that many states have played a role in the 15 percent aggregate growth rate. For example, while the growth in aggregate grant aid was 15.4 percent, the average rate of growth for each of the 52 states/territories was 17.4 percent. Fifteen states reported expected growth rates of more than 25 percent. Leading these states were Arkansas (89.4 percent), Indiana (60.4 percent), and Massachusetts (50.7 percent). Another 19 states reported expected growth rates of between 10 and 20 percent. Thus the expected growth rate of aid in 65 percent of the states (34 of 52) more than exceeded the expected growth of college costs in those states. Eleven states expect their programs to grow at rates between 5.0 and 9.9 percent, only four states expect growth rates of less than five percent, and just two states were expected to experience no change in aid dollar volumes. Only Washington expected a loss (at 5.8 percent) of need-based aid dollars. That growth rates are so significant and widely distributed among so many states is very encouraging. This pattern of widespread increases among so many states did not appear in the past four surveys. Last year, 1983-84, only 13 states expected growth rates of eleven percent or more. This year 32 states expected growth rates of this magnitude. So this year is a very exceptional year.

This year about 1,315,000 undergraduates are expected to receive need-based grant awards. This represents a modest 2.4 percent increase from 1983-84's recipient number, 1,285,041. It represents a 15.4 percent increase from the 1980-81 number of recipients. Thus the number of aid recipients has not grown as rapidly as the dollars of awards to those students.

This year's average aid award is about $909, up by 12.8 percent from last year's $806. In 1980-81, the average award was only $735. Therefore, the growth rate in average award values from 1980-81 to 1984-85 is about 24 percent. This rate is much less than the percentage growth rate in average costs noted above. The data indicate that more students are receiving more aid to attend postsecondary education, but that their average awards are not keeping pace with their increased average costs.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

This year the 23 states that have need-based aid programs for graduate and professional school students expect to increase their award dollars by 15.2 percent, from $18.923 to $21.794 million (see Table 3). The number of aid recipients is expected to grow by just 2.5 percent, from 25,309 to 25,945.

Just as with all types of grant aid, a few states award the majority of need-based aid to graduate/professional school students. Only six states each award more than $1 million annually. They are, ranked by dollar volumes of their programs: New York, California, Massachusetts, Texas, Oklahoma, and Michigan. Their expected total dollar volume for 1984-85 is $17.921 million or 82 percent of the total for all 23 states. The remaining 17 states expect to award only $13.873 million or about $228,000 per state.

The 1984-85 ratio of need-based aid for undergraduates to need-based aid for graduate and professional school students for the six states which award the most aid is 33 to one. The ratio of all states' need-based grant aid is 55 to one. Clearly, graduate and professional schools students' access to need-based grant aid is much more restricted than is undergraduates access to this type of aid -- even in states with significant programs for post-baccalaureate students.

Because this is only the third year data for need-based grants to graduate students have been collected by the NASSGP survey, it is difficult to measure reliably the trends in this type of aid. However, it appears that need-based grant dollars to graduate/professional school students grew by only 28 percent between 1981-82 and 1984-85, from $17.007 million to $21.794 million. Need-based grant dollars to undergraduates grew by 34 percent during this three-year period.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Programs

Table 4 shows that 25 states have grant programs that award aid to undergraduates without consideration of the recipients' needs. These programs can be grouped into three general categories: (1) "tuition equalization" programs, designed to reduce the gap in tuition costs between private and public institutions; (2) scholarship programs, designed to award meritorious students, generally for the purpose of enhancing the probability of the recipients attending an in-state institution; and (3) categorical aid programs, designed to encourage participation in particular programs of study such as math or science, or programs which aid dependents of special constituents, such as veterans or policeman.

In 1984-85, aid from all these programs is expected to total $122.679 million, up by 17.5 percent from 1983-84's $104.44 million. Since 1981-82, the first year NASSGP collected data on this type of aid, the dollar volume has grown by $35 million or about 40 percent.

In recent years many debates on whether more aid should be non-need-based have occurred. In the past two years, 1982-83 to 1984-85, non-need-based undergraduate aid in these 25 states with both types of programs grew by 22.8 percent, from $99.9 million to the expected $122.7 million. At the same time, need-based aid for undergraduates in those states grew by 26.7 percent, from $701.9 million to $889.2 million. The 1982-83 ratio of need-based to non-need based aid dollars was 7.02 to 1; the 1984-85 expected ratio is 7.24 to 1. Therefore, in these states with both types of programs, those who favor need-based aid appear to be winning the debate. However, in four of these 25 states, non-need-based grant dollars are larger than need-based grant dollars. The states are Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. The primary reason these states' non-need-based aid volumes are larger is that all four have large "tuition equalization" grant programs.

The "tuition equalization" programs in these four states, and the one in Michigan, account for 54.6 percent of all the expected non-need based undergraduate aid dollars of 1984-85 ($67.025 of $122.679 million). Last year these five programs awarded $65.1 million or 58.7 percent of the total.

While several of these states reported data for scholarship programs for a variety of categories of students, only nine reported data for scholarships which are generally available to students and which have been in existence for more than a year or so. These include: Colorado's Undergraduate Merit Awards, Florida's Academic Scholars Fund, Idaho's State Scholarship, Indiana's Hoosier Scholarships, Louisiana's T.H. Harris and Rockefeller Scholarships, Maryland's House of Delegates Grants, Massachusett's Honor Scholarships, New York's Regents Scholarships, and Ohio's Academic Scholarship programs.

These nine states' programs are expected to award $32.9 million to students in 1984-85. These programs awarded $31.9 million in 1983-84, so their expected growth rate is only 3.1 percent. In 1982-83, they awarded $30.5 million, for a two-year growth rate of only 7.9 percent. The two-year growth rate of need-based programs for undergraduates in these nine states was 35 percent. In 1982-83 the ratio of need-based grant dollars to non-need-based grant dollars was 13 to 1; in 1984-85, the expected ratio is 17.5 to 1. Therefore, a trend to award proportionately more aid on merit-based rather than need-based criteria does not appear in these nine states.

Non-Need-Based Graduate Programs

Table 5 shows that 18 states have non-need-based aid programs for graduate and/or professional school students. These programs are expected to award $9.866 million to about 2,800 students this year. These figures represent a 37.8 percent growth in dollars and a 79.3 percent growth in recipients of aid since last year. However, 35 percent of the $2.71 million growth occurred in New York with that states' implementation of a program for Teachers in Math and Science. Another 37 percent of the growth occurred in Virginia with Tuition Assistance Grants being made available for post-baccalaureate study. Tennessee's new Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program, Connecticut's new High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program, and Alabama's new Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program accounted for 16 percent of the growth. So only 12 percent of the growth occurred in programs that existed last year.

The NASSGP survey first collected data for non-need-based aid to graduate students for 1981-1982. That year $3.223 million was awarded to about 2,000 students. Therefore, the aid of this type has slightly more than tripled in three years. However, some of this apparent growth may be attributable to more comprehensive reporting by agencies in the most recent year and the true growth rate is likely to be somewhat less. In any case, grant aid of this type represents only 0.7 percent of all reported grant aid.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

Table 6 lists the other programs administered by NASSGP agencies. Over 100 programs were identified by 37 responding states. Most of these programs, 62 of 103 or 60 percent, were loan programs of one kind or another but most frequently Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS/ALAS loan programs. A dozen of the loan programs were especially directed toward teachers or other educators, several being loan forgiveness programs. A dozen agencies also said they administered work-study programs of one kind or another. The remaining programs were special scholarship programs, tuition remission programs, contractual programs, or categorical aid programs funded from non-state sources. State appropriations for the various programs will exceed $320 million for 1984-85.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Fourteen states identified aid programs available in their states but not administered by the NASSGP agency. Most of these were categorical aid programs designed to assist students in the health professions (9 programs) or to aid veterans or dependents of veterans (4 programs). Minnesota and North Dakota identified programs which assist Native Americans. The states have appropriated approximately $32 million for these "other agency" programs.

Merit-Based Grant Programs For Needy Undergraduates

Seventeen States have need-based grant programs for undergraduates which also require some measure of academic potential or merit as a condition of original eligibility. This year the 21 programs in these 17 states will award almost $216 million to about 216,000 students (see Table 8). Two states, Florida and Louisiana, are newly included in this table since 1983-84.

In 1983-84, the fifteen states which had need-based and merit-based programs for last year and this year awarded about $179.7 million through their programs. This year they will award $213.3 million, for a growth of 18.7 percent. The growth rate for the two states whose programs account for 70 percent of the total dollars, California and Minnesota, is 14.1 percent, from $130.9 million to $149.4 million. The growth rate for the remaining 13 states with programs in both years is even larger at 30.9 percent, from $48.8 million to $63.9 million. Clearly there is an unusually large growth pattern in the dollars awarded through these programs.

Grant Programs for Use Only at Public Institutions

Nine states have need-based grant programs which serve only undergraduates at public institutions (see Table 9). Each of these nine states also has other programs which serve students at non-public institutions. These programs are expected to award $18.3 million to nearly 40,000 students in 1984-85. Last year the eight states that had "public student only" programs in both 1983-84 and 1984-85 awarded $15.4 million to 43,000 students. This year these eight states will award $17.8 million to 39,000 students. Thus there is an expected growth rate in dollar volumes of 15.6 percent for programs of this type. Because the number of recipients is expected to decrease, the average award will increase from $363 to $464 per year.

Grant Programs for Use Only at Private Institutions

Thirteen states have programs of need-based aid only for undergraduates who attend private institutions (see Table 10). All states but South Carolina have other grant programs which serve students at public institutions. These programs are expected to award $108.6 million to 87,000 students in 1984-85. Last year these programs granted $97.8 million to 85,000 students, so the award dollar volume is expected to grow by 11 percent. The growth patterns in these programs generally approximate the growth patterns in all need-based undergraduate aid programs.

Undergraduate Need-Based Aid by Institutional Types

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of undergraduate need-based aid awards and dollars among in-state public and private institutions and out-of-state institutions for 89 programs. The respondents estimated that about 55.2 percent of the aggregate award dollars will be received by students to attend in-state private institutions. Only 43.3 percent of the aid will be awarded to students at in-state public institutions and just 1.5 percent will go to students attending out-of-state institutions.

The percentages are very similar to those reported for 1983-84 and 1982-83. In 1981-82, in-state private institutions' received 56.3 percent of the undergraduate need-based dollars, in-state public institutions' students received 41.5 percent, and 2.2 percent went to students attending out-of-state institutions. Therefore, the distribution of grant dollars among students at different types of institutions has remained quite stable.

While over half the aid is awarded to students at in-state private institutions, the students receiving the aid represent only 38.6 percent of all recipients. This is because awards to private college students are typically greater than awards to public college students, because of the former's higher tuition costs. While over half the programs (45 of 89) are expected to award at least one-third of their aid dollars to students at private institutions, only 40 are expected to make at least one-third of their awards to such students. Again these proportions are similar to those of last year's 1983-84 survey.

Only 16 of the programs (18 percent) will offer awards to students attending institutions in other states. These students will represent 1.9 percent of all recipients and receive only 1.5 percent of all award dollars. Only six of the programs will award at least a third of their dollars to students at out-of-state institutions. These are programs in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, and Rhode Island. This pattern follows the pattern revealed in last year's survey.

SSIG Program Activities by States

Table 12 displays the State Student Incentive Grant Program activity. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported that last year they awarded $60.122 million in federal SSIG funds through their programs.

The seven states reporting the largest expenditures were: California, $9.34 million; New York, $5.10 million; Texas, $3.27 million; Illinois, $3.24 million; Pennsylvania, $2.64 million; Michigan, $2.48 million, and Ohio, $2.38 million. Their expenditures represented 47.3 percent of all SSIG expenditures.

In 1983-84 only two states, Iowa and Kentucky, returned more than nominal amounts ($5,000 or more) of their allotments to the federal government. This accelerates a downward trend in the numbers of states returning more than nominal funds to the program. In 1981-82 and 1982-83 nine states each returned more than $5,000.

This year 14 states expect half their need-based award dollar volumes to come from SSIG program allocations. This number is up from 1983-84's twelve states and 1982-83's nine states with similar circumstances. In 1984-85, 17 states expect their SSIG allocations to exceed one-third of their program expenditures. Last year only 16 states had this experience.

This year the SSIG allocations are expected to represent 6.2 percent of the need-based aid offered through SSIG funded programs. Last year's percentage was 5.6 percent; the percentage for 1982-83 was 7.2 percent.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1984-85, BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
Alabama	$ 2.192	$ 0.068	$ 3.866	$0.240	$ 3.464	$ 9.830
Alaska	0.241			1.834		2.075
Arizona	2.576	0.010				2.586
Arkansas	4.221		0.200			4.421
California	101.019	3.448				104.467
Colorado	8.740	0.754	6.835	0.985		17.314
Connecticut	9.876			0.100	2.700	12.676
Delaware	0.633	0.112	0.206	0.016		0.967
District of Columbia	0.959	0.147				1.106
Florida	14.026	0.007	14.051	0.054	0.200	28.338
Georgia	4.216		10.724	0.500	0.527	15.967
Hawaii	(0.493)					(0.493)
Idaho	0.478	0.031	0.127			0.636
Illinois	111.100		1.065		7.501	119.666
Indiana	32.697		0.437	0.200		33.334
Iowa	22.423		1.524			23.947
Kansas	4.841					4.841
Kentucky	8.648					8.648
Louisiana	2.163		1.247	0.095		3.505
Maine	0.547					0.547
Maryland	7.361	0.399	1.425	0.039	4.075	13.299
Massachusetts	38.663	2.250	0.845		14.973	56.731
Michigan	34.477	1.346	15.615			51.438
Minnesota	50.700				1.804	52.504
Mississippi	1.286		1.067	0.262		2.615
Missouri	9.145					9.145
Montana	0.400					0.400
Nebraska	1.089					1.089
Nevada	0.414	**				0.414
New Hampshire	0.593	0.003	0.003	0.439		1.038
New Jersey	56.752	0.650	0.055	0.400		57.857
New Mexico	1.025					1.025
New York	385.360	7.640	22.201	2.312		417.513
North Carolina	4.668	0.919	18.122		15.702	39.411
North Dakota	0.713				0.127	0.840

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid			
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Other Aid*	Total Grants
Ohio	45.205		10.094	0.200		55.499
Oklahoma	6.655	1.083			4.000	11.738
Oregon	9.293	0.073			1.420	10.786
Pennsylvania	91.148		0.566			91.714
Rhode Island	7.737					7.737
South Carolina	13.728					13.728
South Dakota	(0.531)					(0.531)
Tennessee	8.833		0.110	0.090		9.033
Texas	24.787	2.114			0.600	27.501
Utah	1.804	0.002	0.545	1.094		3.445
Vermont	7.558	0.112			0.178	7.848
Virginia	4.420		11.721	1.006		17.147
Washington	7.095		0.028		0.448	7.571
West Virginia	4.877				3.990	8.867
Wisconsin	25.239					25.239
Wyoming	(0.204)	(0.036)				(0.240)
Puerto Rico	11.505	0.590				12.095
Totals	$1,195.354	$21.794	$122.679	$9.866	$61.709	$1,411.402
Percent	84.7%	1.5%	8.7%	0.7%	4.4%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc. Data for these programs are in Tables 6 and 7.

** Reported a need-based grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1983-84 data.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1983-84 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1934-85: ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Undergraduates	2,260	2,328	+ 3.0	$ 1.731	$ 2.192	+26.6%	$ 766	$ 942
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grants	127	161	+26.8	.189	.241	+27.5	1,488	1,497
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduate	2,852	3,584	+25.7	2.027	2.576	+27.1	711	719
Arkansas								
State Scholarship Program	11,050	11,667	+ 5.6	2.226	4.221	+89.6	201	362
California								
Cal Grant A	39,697	40,567		58.475	69.341			
Cal Grant B	20,277	20,990		23.527	26.159			
Cal Grant C	2,226	2,290		2.207	3.191			
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Undergraduates	680	681		1.814	2.318			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergrads.	7	7		.008	.010			
All Programs	62,887	64,535	+ 2.6	86.031	101.019	+17.4	1,368	1,565
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	2,900	3,600		1.638	2.074			
Student Grants	9,380	10,862		5.703	6.666			
All Programs	12,280	14,462	+17.8	7.341	8.740	+19.1	598	604
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,112	3,400		2.431	2.969			
Independent College Student Grant Program	4,797	4,880		4.825	4.987			
State Supplemental Grants	3,615	3,500		2.115	1.900			
All Programs	11,524	11,780	+ 2.2	9.371	9.876	+ 5.4	813	838
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	840	1,020	+21.4	.548	.633	+15.5	652	621

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	585	694	+18.6	.759	.959	+26.4	1,297	1,382
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	20,000	21,000		12.487	14.000			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Undergraduates	36	36		.028	.026			
All Programs	20,036	21,036	+ 5.0	12.515	14.026	+12.1	625	667
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grant Program	14,180	14,147	- 0.2	3.683	4.216	+14.5	260	298
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grants	(1,400)	(1,400)	N.C.	(.493)	(.493)	N.C.	(352)	(352)
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	723	786	+ 8.7	.378	.478	+26.5	523	608
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	106,672	104,000		104.064	110.400			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	(1,350)	(1,350)		(.320)	.700			
All Programs	108,022	105,350	- 2.5	104.384	111.100	+ 6.4	966	1,055
Indiana								
Higher Educational Awards	27,345	31,071		14.675	25.222			
Freedom of Choice Grants	7,000	6,691		5.705	7.475			
All Programs	34,345	37,762	+ 9.9	20.380	32.697	+ 60.4	593	866
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	1,320	1,272		.726	.700			
Tuition Grant Program	10,347	10,000		18.690	20.584			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	2,462	3,273		.847	1.139			
All Programs	14,129	14,545	+ 2.9	20.263	22.423	+10.7	1,434	1,542
Kansas								
State Scholarships	(2,100)	2,000		(.714)	.764			
Tuition Grants	(3,700)	4,050		(3.950)	4.077			
All Programs	(5,800)	6,050	+ 4.3	(4.664)	4.841	+ 3.8	(804)	800
Kentucky								
Student Incentive Grants	15,269	9,500		3.888	4.112			
Tuition Grant Program	5,182	5,040		3.998	4.536			
All Programs	20,451	14,540	-28.9	7.886	8.648	+ 9.7	386	595
Louisiana								
Incentive Grants	2,964	3,550	+19.8	1.693	2.163	+27.8	571	609

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Maine								
Incentive Grants	2,627	2,253	-14.2	.477	.547	+14.7	182	243
Maryland								
General State Scholarships	4,712	6,900		2.850	4.648			
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	6,976	6,815		2.506	2.508			
Proprietary School Grants	174	345		.100	.200			
Children of Deceased Firemen	7	6		.003	.005			
All Programs	11,869	14,066	+18.5	5.459	7.361	+34.8	460	523
Massachusetts								
General Scholarship	32,877	44,000		25.394	38.400			
Christian Herter Program	68	62		.261	.263			
All Programs	32,945	44,062	+33.7	25.655	38.663	+50.7	779	877
Michigan								
Competitive Scholarships	18,175	17,837		14.938	16.599			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	12,872	14,570		15.815	17.878			
All Programs	31,047	32,407	+ 4.4	30.753	34.477	+12.1	991	1,064
Minnesota								
Scholarship and Grant Program	52,480	62,000	+18.1	46.600	50.700	+ 8.8	888	818
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	1,189	(1,189)	N.C.	1.015	1.286	+26.7	854	(1,082)
Missouri								
Student Grants	8,560	9,000	+ 5.1	8.766	9.145	+ 4.3	1,024	1,016
Montana								
Incentive Grants	975	1,200	+23.1	.353	.400	+13.3	362	333
Nebraska								
Incentive Grants	1,831	1,850	+ 1.0	.860	1.089	+26.6	470	589
Nevada								
Student-Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	(654)	(828)	(+26.6)	(.327)	.414	+ 26.6	(510)	(500)
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grants	1,322	1,300		.484	.540			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	(143)	143		.052	.053			
All Programs	1,465	1,443	- 1.5	.536	.593	+10.6	366	411

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State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	50,980	45,120		38.489	45.577			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	12,583	11,692		5.997	7.575			
Garden State Scholarships	8,588	8,668		3.494	3.600			
All Programs	72,151	65,480	- 9.2	47.980	56.752	+18.3	665	867
New Mexico								
Incentive Grants	1,741	1,700		.695	.775			
Student Choice	0	N/A		0	.250			
All Programs	1,741	1,700	- 2.4	.695	1.025	+ 47.5	399	(456)
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	336,000	336,000		327.320	374.360			
Aid for Part-Time Study	0	N/A		0	11.000			
All Programs	336,000	336,000	N.C.	327.320	385.360	+17.7	974	(1,114)
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	4,058	5,000		2.601	3.266			
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	1,890	1,890		1.289	1.305			
American Indian Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	220	230		.084	.097			
All Programs	6,168	7,120	+15.4	3.974	4.668	+17.5	644	656
North Dakota								
Tuition Assistance Grants	459	510		.190	.209			
Student Financial Assistance Program	1,121	1,100		.445	.504			
All Programs	1,580	1,610	+ 1.9	.635	.713	+12.3	402	443
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	69,860	71,650	+ 2.6	41.974	45.205	+ 7.7	600	630
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	14,143	13,500	- 4.5	6.561	6.655	+ 1.4	464	493
Oregon								
Need Grants	13,654	14,880		7.899	8.616			
Cash Awards	759	836		.492	.542			
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Undergraduates	43	34		.087	.067			
EOSC Fee Remission	66	66		.068	.068			
All Programs	14,522	15,816	+ 8.9	8.546	9.293	+ 8.7	588	588

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Pennsylvania								
State Grants	115,917	120,720		83.465	91.130			
POW/MIA Program	(10)	(10)		(.009)	.018			
All Programs	115,927	120,730	+ 4.1	83.474	91.148	+ 9.2	720	755
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	11,379	11,700	+ 2.8	6.745	7.737	+14.7	593	661
South Carolina								
Tuition Grants	6,974	7,000	+ 0.4	12.558	13.728	+ 9.3	1,800	1,961
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants	(873)	(873)		(.340)	(.431)			
Tuition Equalization Grants	(400)	(400)		(.100)	(.100)			
All Programs	(1,273)	(1,273)	N.C.	(.440)	(.531)	(+20.7)	(346)	(417)
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	15,891	17,808	+12.1	6.700	8.833	+31.8	422	496
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	15,959	16,025		18.747	21.337			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	5,275	5,314		2.213	2.950			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	647	650		.478	.500			
All Programs	21,881	21,989	+ 0.5	21.438	24.787	+15.6	980	1,127
Utah								
Incentive Grants-Undergraduates	699	939		.915	1.287			
Educationally Disadvantaged	1,800	800		.623	.517			
All Programs	2,499	1,739	-30.4	1.538	1.804	+17.3	615	1,037
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	7,843	8,118		6.887	7.338			
Part-Time Student Grants	825	1,200		.128	.175			
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	157	265		.024	.045			
All Programs	8,825	9,583	+ 8.6	7.039	7.558	+ 7.4	798	789
Virginia								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	5,862	6,500	+10.9	4.075	4.420	+ 8.5	695	680

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85
Washington								
State Need Grants	11,301	11,900		7.528	7.094			
Assistance to Blind Students	(4)	(4)		(.002)	.001			
All Programs	11,305	11,904	+ 5.3	7.530	7.095	- 5.8	666	596
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	6,328	6,400	+ 1.1	4.376	4.877	+11.4	692	762
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grants	8,031	8,300		10.802	11.207			
Higher Education Grants	27,888	25,000		8.894	10.376			
Indian Student Grants	883	950		.939	.976			
Handicapped Student Grants	45	57		.059	.080			
Talent Incentive Grants	2,309	2,500		2.317	2.600			
All Programs	39,156	36,807	- 6.0	23.011	25.239	+ 9.7	588	686
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	(279)	(279)	N.C.	(.204)	(.204)	N.C.	(731)	(731)
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grant - Undergraduates*	3,000	3,000		1.072	1.362			
Educational Fund - Undergraduates*	9,000	9,000		2.300	2.300			
Legislative Awards - Undergraduates	37,200	37,200		7.843	7.843			
All Programs	49,200	49,200	N.C.	11.215	11.505	+ 2.6	228	234
Grand Totals	1,285,041	1,315,483	+ 2.4%	$1,035.391	$1,195.354	+15.4%	$ 806	$ 909

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1983-84 data from last year's report or 1984-85 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1983-84 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1984-85

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85		1983-84	1984-85
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Graduates	70	72	+ 2.9	$ .054	$ .068	+25.9	$ 771	$ 944
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates	13	16	+23.1	.008	.010	+25.0	615	625
California								
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Graduates	252	252		.671	.857			
Graduate Fellowships	854	850		2.300	2.590			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Graduates	1	1		.001	.001			
All Programs	1,107	1,103	- 0.4	2.972	3.448	+16.0	2,685	3,126
Colorado								
Graduate Grants	540	625	+15.7	.647	.754	+16.5	1,198	1,206
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	148	180	+21.6	.097	.112	+15.5	655	622
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	90	106	+17.8	.116	.147	+26.7	1,289	1,387
Florida								
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Graduates	9	9	N.C.	.007	.007	N.C.	778	778
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	36	39	+ 8.3	.024	.031	+29.2	667	795
Maryland								
Senatorial Grants - Graduates	367	359		.218	.218			
Professional Scholarships	250	240		.150	.150			
Graduate Nursing Grants	9	20		.013	.031			
All Programs	626	619	- 1.1	.381	.399	+ 4.7	609	645
Massachusetts								
Medical/Dental Scholarship	657	640		.716	.750			
Graduate Student Grant Program	500	1,000		.750	1.500			
All Programs	1,157	1,640	+41.7	1.466	2.250	+53.5	1,267	1,372
Michigan								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	822	930	+13.1	1.190	1.346	+13.1	1,448	1,447

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Grads.*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
New Hampshire								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	(7)	7	N.C.	.003	.003	N.C.	429	429
New Jersey								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grads.	234	222	- 5.1	.697	.650	- 6.7	2,979	2,928
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Grads.	14,000	14,000	N.C.	6.680	7.640	+14.4	477	546
North Carolina								
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	68	69		.495	.562			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	22	20		.157	.160			
Minority Presence Scholarship - Graduates	282	282		.193	.195			
American Indian Scholarships - Grads.	5	5		.002	.002			
All Programs	377	376	- 0.3	.847	.919	+ 8.5	2,247	2,444
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Graduates	1,571	1,500	- 4.5	1.068	1.083	+ 1.4	680	722
Oregon								
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Grads.	47	36	-23.4	.094	.073	-22.3	2,000	2,028
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Grads.	1,369	1,375		1.737	1.977			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Grads.	185	186		.103	.137			
All Programs	1,554	1,561	+ 0.5	1.840	2.114	+14.9	1,184	1,354
Utah								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	.001	.002	+100.0	1,000	2,000
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	79	82	+ 3.8	.105	.112	+ 6.7	1,329	1,366
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	(21)	(21)	N.C.	(.036)	(.036)	N.C.	(1,714)	(1,714)
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grant - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Educational Fund - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Legislative Awards - Graduates	2,800	2,800		.590	.590			
All Programs	2,800	2,800	N.C.	.590	.590	N.C.	211	211
Grand Totals	25,309	25,945	+ 2.5%	$18.923	$21.794	+15.2%	$ 748	$ 840

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category. Figures in ( ) are 1983-84 data from last year's survey or 1984-85 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1983-84 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1984-85

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Alabama								
Student Grants Program	7,400	7,300		$ 3.260	$ 2.960			
National Guard Education Assistance Program	0	450		0	.186			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Undergraduate	0	175		0	.720			
All Programs	7,400	7,925	+ 7.1	3.260	3.866	+ 18.6	441	488
Arkansas								
Governor's Scholar's Program	0	100		0	.200		0	2,000
Colorado								
Undergraduate Merit Awards	10,800	11,000		5.933	6.455			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	600	475		.290	.225			
National Guard Tuition Asst.	280	300		.120	.153			
Dependents' Tuition Assistance	5	4		.004	.002			
All Programs	11,685	11,779	+ 0.8	6.347	6.835	+ 7.7	543	580
Delaware								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	11	4		.020	.006			
Diamond State Scholars	0	200		0	.200			
All Programs	11	204	+1754.5	.020	.206	+930.0	1,818	1,010
Florida								
Tuition Voucher Fund	(12,666)	(12,666)		(10.100)	11.900			
Academic Scholars' Fund	(2,650)	(2,650)		(1.800)	2.100			
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	(50)	(50)		(.048)	.048			
Confederate Memorial Scholarship Program	N/A	N/A		(.003)	.003			
All Programs	(15,366)	(15,366)	N.C.	(11.951)	14.051	+ 17.6	(778)	(914)
Georgia								
Tuition Equalization Grants	(16,000)	(16,000)		(11.120)	10.567			
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	(16)	(16)		(.028)	.038			

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-95
North Georgia College/ ROTC Grants	(600)	(600)		(.135)	.119			
All Programs	(16,616)	(16,616)	N.C.	(11.283)	10.724	- 5.0	(679)	(645)
Idaho								
State Scholarship Program	82	79		.122	.119			
Paul L. Fowler Memorial Scholarship	5	5		.008	.008			
All Programs	87	84	- 3.4	.130	.127	- 2.3	1,494	1,512
Illinois								
National Guard Scholarship	(1,547)	(1,547)		(.500)	1.020			
Descendents Grants	(25)	(25)		(.040)	.045			
All Programs	(1,572)	(1,572)	N.C.	(.540)	1.065	+ 97.2	(344)	(677)
Indiana								
Hoosier Scholarships	(871)	(871)	N.C.	.437	.437	N.C.	(502)	(502)
Iowa								
National Guard Educational Benefits	101	114		.022	.024			
Science and Math Grant	0	5,660		0	1.500			
All Programs	101	5,774	+5616.8	.022	1.524	+6827.3	218	264
Louisiana								
T.H. Harris Scholarships	7,642	8,000		1.204	1.155			
Rockefeller Scholarships - Undergraduates	28	26		.028	.032			
Chiropractic Scholarships	34	(34)		.034	.040			
High School Rally Scholarships	25	(25)		.013	.020			
All Programs	7,729	8,085	+ 4.6	1.279	1.247	- 2.5	165	154
Maryland								
War Orphan Grants - Undergraduates	150	171		.069	.081			
House of Delegate Grants - Undergrads.	402	221		.473	.281			
Reimbursement of Firemen	185	155		.099	.081			
Distinguished Scholar Program	1,002	1,114		.790	.880			
Children of POW Grants	0	2		0	.002			
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	0	34		0	.080			
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	0	25		0	.020			
All Programs	1,739	1,722	- 1.0	1.431	1.425	- 0.4	823	828
Massachusetts								
Honor Scholarships	640	650		.650	.700			
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	56	76		.050	.065			
War Orphans Program	95	100		.075	.080			
All Programs	791	826	+ 4.4	.775	.845	+ 9.0	980	1,023

State/Program	No. Of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. Of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Michigan								
Differential Grants	46,000	46,000		14.500	14.865			
Indian Tuition Waiver	1,100	1,100		.650	.750			
All Programs	47,100	47,100	N.C.	15.150	15.615	+ 3.1	322	332
Mississippi								
Student Grants - S.R.E.B.	(83)	(83)		(.533)	.417			
Math/Science	N/A	N/A		(.390)	.380			
Nursing	(93)	(93)		(.184)	.117			
POW/Law/Fireman - Intern	(17)	(17)		(.161)	.153			
All Programs	(193)	(193)	N.C.	(1.268)	1.067	- 15.9	(4,549)	(3,560)
New Hampshire								
War Orphans Scholarships	5	10	+100.0	.001	.003	+200.0	200	300
New Jersey								
Public Tuition Benefits	28	26		.026	.030			
MIA/POW	8	8		.030	.025			
All Programs	36	34	- 5.6	.056	.055	- 1.8	1,556	1,618
New York								
Regents Scholarship	66,000	67,000		17.800	17.800			
Nursing Scholarships	N/A	N/A		(.418)	.401			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	0	N/A		0	3.000			
Empire State Scholarship for Training Teachers in Math & Science - Undergrads.	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.000			
All Programs	66,000	67,000	+ 1.5	18.218	22.201	+ 21.9	(270)	(266)
North Carolina								
Legislative Tuition Grants	23,752	24,200	+ 1.9	15.959	18.122	+ 13.6	672	749
Ohio								
Academic Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	950	950		3.420	3.800			
War Orphan Scholarship Program	772	978		1.108	1.294			
Student Choice Grants	0	10,000		0	5.000			
All Programs	1,722	11,928	+592.7	4.528	10.094	+122.9	2,630	846
Pennsylvania								
Scholars in Education Awards	97	208		.215	.421			
Loan Forgiveness Program	32	84		.055	.145			
All Programs	129	292	+126.4	.270	.566	+109.6	2,093	1,938
Tennessee								
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program - Undergraduate	0	138		0	.110		0	797

State/Program	No. Of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. Of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Utah								
Career Teaching Scholarship	365	365	N.C.	.310	.545	+ 75.8	849	1,493
Virginia								
Tuition Asst. Grant Program - Undergrad.	12,320	11,868		11.174	11.571			
Virginia Scholars Program	0	50		0	.150			
All Programs	12,320	11,918	- 3.3	11.174	11.721	+ 4.9	907	983
Washington								
Paul L. Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	(20)	(20)	N.C.	(.031)	.028	- 9.7	(1,550)	(1,400)
Grand Total	215,610	234,122	+ 8.6%	$104.440	$122.679	+ 17.5%	$ 484	$ 524

Figures in ( ) are 1983-84 data from last year's survey or 1984-85 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1983-84 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1984-85

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Alabama								
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Graduates	0	75		$0	$ .240		$ 0	$3,200
Alaska								
WICHE Student Exchange	N/A	N/A		1.700	1.834	+ 7.9	N/A	N/A
Colorado								
Graduate Fellowship	687	700	+ 1.9	.965	.985	+ 2.1	1,405	1,407
Connecticut								
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	0	10		0	.100		0	10,000
Delaware								
Optometric Institutional Aid	6	4	-33.3	.024	.016	-33.3	4,000	4,000
Florida								
Exceptional Child Scholarships	362	362		.049	.049			
Regents Scholarships	5	5		.005	.005			
All Programs	367	367	N.C.	.054	.054	N.C.	147	147
Georgia								
Regents Opportunity Assistance Grants	N/A	N/A		(.500)	.500	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Indiana								
Loan Forgiveness for Math/Science Teachers	N/A	N/A		.050	.050			
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	N/A	N/A		.150	.150			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		.200	.200	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Louisiana								
Rockefeller Scholarship - Graduates	83	77	- 7.2	.084	.095	+13.1	1,012	1,234
Maryland								
House of Delegates Grants - Graduates	12	7		.025	.015			
War Orphan Grants - Graduates	8	9		.004	.004			
Family Practice - Medicine	5	6		.008	.020			
All Programs	25	22	-12.0	.037	.039	+ 5.4	1,480	1,773

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards 1983-84	No. of Monetary Awards 1984-85	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1984-85	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1983-84	Average Award Amount 1984-85
Mississippi								
Special Medical	N/A	N/A		.042	.042			
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	(138)	(138)		.200	.220			
All Programs	(138)	(138)	N.C.	.242	.262	+ 8.3	(1,449)	(1,594)
New Hampshire								
Medical Capitation	N/A	N/A		.200	.200			
Veterinary Capitation	N/A	N/A		.211	.221			
Optometry Capitation	N/A	N/A		.018	.018			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		.429	.439	+ 2.3	N/A	N/A
New Jersey								
Garden State Fellowship	(100)	(100)	N.C.	.400	.400	N.C.	(4,000)	(4,000)
New York								
Lehman Fellowships	N/A	N/A		.464	.405			
Medical/Dental	N/A	N/A		.890	.907			
Empire State Scholarship for Training Teachers in Math & Science - Graduates	N/A	N/A		N/A	1.000			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		1.354	2.312	+70.8	N/A	N/A
Ohio								
Academic Scholarship - Graduates	50	50	N.C.	.180	.200	+11.1	3,600	4,000
Tennessee								
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	0	112		0	.090		0	804
Utah								
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	102	106	+ 3.9	.990	1.094	+10.5	9,706	10,320
Virginia								
Tuition Assis. Grant Program - Graduates	0	1,032		0	1.006		0	975
Grand Totals	1,558	2,793	+79.3%	$7.159	$9.866	+37.8%	$4,595	$3,532

Figures in ( ) are 1983-84 data from last year's survey or 1984-85 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1984-85 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
Alabama								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$60,000,000	28,000
PLUS Program	$0	Und/Grd		X		X	$1,500,000	500
Alaska								
Student Loan Program	$60,500,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$73,800,000	16,400
Arkansas								
Math/Science Loan	$100,000	Und/Grd	X			X	$164,346	76
Teacher and Administrator Loan Program	$367,000	Grd		X		X	$41,846	120
California								
Guaranteed Loan (Old)	$68,000	("Old" Loan Program only for collection of loans made in 1966 and 1977)						
California Educational Loan Programs	$6,387,000	Und/Grd						
California Guaranteed Student Loan Program	(included in CELP)	Und/Grd		X		X	$640,000,000	236,364
California Loans to Assist Students	(included in CELP)	Und/Grd		X		X	N/A	N/A
Colorado								
Work Study	$6,669,226	Und						3,050
Loan Match	$256,830	Und/Grd		X				N/A
Connecticut								
Teacher Incentive Loan Program	$350,000	Und	X			X	$400,000	100
Florida								
Critical Teacher Shortage Scholarship Loan	$1,500,000			X		X		
Critical Teacher Shortage Loan Forgiveness	$300,000			X		X		
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement	$200,000			X		X		
College Career Work Experience Program	$2,300,000	Und		X	X		$2,300,000	2,300
Georgia								
Guaranteed Student Loans	$3,113,550	Und/Grd		X	X		$2,700,000	1,500
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loans	$120,000	Grd	X		X		$120,000	12
N. Georgia College Cancellable Military Loans	$118,600	Und	X			X	$102,000	34
Illinois								
Guaranteed Loan	$69,000,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$420,000,000	176,000
ALAS		Und/Grd		X	X		$3,945,000	1,458
Parent Loan		Und		X		X	$10,008,000	3,792
Indiana								
College Work Study	$460,000	Und			X			
Indiana Medical and Nursing Distribution Loan Fund	$172,181	Grd				X		

State/Program	1984-85 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Iowa								
Guaranteed Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$100,000,000	50,000
PLUS Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X		X	$5,300,000	2,200
Guaranteed Payment	$30,000	Practicing science and math teachers		X		X	$30,000	35
Science and Math Loan Program	$40,000	Certified teachers of science and math		X		X	$40,000	50
Kansas								
Osteopathic Loan	$521,691	Grd		X	X		$510,000	51
Kentucky								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grd		X	X		$65,000,000	32,500
PLUS	N/A	Und/Grd		X		X	$1,000,000	400
Commonwealth Work Study	$1,000,000 (Includes admin/ operating costs)	Und (preferred)		X	X		$650,000	410
Louisiana								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$723,851	Und/Grd			X		$75,000,000	40,000
Maine								
Osteopathic Loan Fund	$125,000	Grd					$120,000	24
Maryland								
Physicians Assistant and Nurse Practitioner	$75,000	Und						
Massachusetts								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$7,500,000	Und		X	X		$7,500,000	8,000
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$6,573,123	Und		X	X		$6,573,123	16,000
Consortium Scholarship Program	$400,000	Und		X	X		$400,000	500
Adult Learners Program	$500,000	Und		X	X		$500,000	500
Low Interest Loan Program	$1,000,000	Und		X	X		$1,000,000	1,250
Educational Employment Program	$1,500,000	Und		X	X		$1,500,000	1,000
Michigan								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$2,674,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$220,000,000	110,000
State Direct Loan	$3,801,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$25,000,000	22,000
Degree Reimbursement	$15,000	Und/Grd		X		X	$6,700,000	8,800
Minnesota								
Work Study	$4,428,600	Und		X	X		$4,426,500	6,500
Part-Time Grant	$300,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$300,000	1,250
Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grd		X	Partially		$53,915,000	26,300
Mississippi								
Medical Loan	$490,000	Grd		X	X		$480,000	80
Guaranteed Student Loan	$326,000	Und/Grd		X	X (if over $30,000)		$650,000	325
Academic Common Market	N/A	Und/Grd		X		X	N/A	Unknown

State/Program	1984-85 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Missouri								
Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS Program	$2,313,776 Administrative costs not state general revenue funds	Und/Grd		X	X		$153,350,000	62,375
Montana								
Work Study	$290,790	Und/Grd	X (30%)		X (70%)		$290,000	580
New Jersey								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X (if over $30,000)		$267,000,000	113,000
PLUS	$0	Und/Grd		X			$18,000,000	7,000
New York								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grd		X				522,000
PLUS	$0	Und/Grd		X				20,800
ALAS	$0	Und/Grd		X				31,000
State Supplemental Health Loan Program and State Guaranteed Loans	$6,269,000	Und/Grd		X				250
North Carolina								
College Work Study Matching	$1,436,400	Und/Grd		X	X		$8,439,000	9,700
Insured Student Loan Program	$65,000,000 (funded by private capital)	Und/Grd		X	X (if AGI is over $30,000)		$66,300,000	34,000
Tuition Remission	$5,984,632	Und/Grd		X		X	N/A	N/A
Brooks Foundation Scholarships	$117,600	Und	X		X		$117,600	56
Turrentine Foundation Scholarships	$702,000	Und		X	X		$702,000	400
Suther Scholarships	$14,800	Und	X		X		$14,800	16
Carrow Scholarships	$9,000	Und	X		X		$9,000	3
Atkinson Scholarships	$6,000	Und	X		X		$6,000	6
Non-Service Scholarships	$1,247,583	Und/Grd						
State Contractual Scholarship Fund	$4,752,000	Und/Grd						
Oklahoma								
Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grd		X	X		$48,000,000	24,000
Fee Waiver Scholarship	$0	Und/Grd	X		X		$4,000,000	13,500
Oregon								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$75,103,926	Und/Grd		X	X		$75,103,926	33,694
Medical/Dental Student Loan	$300,000			X	X		$1,075,000	350
Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges	$1,420,200						$1,420,200	2,367

State/Program	1984-85 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Pennsylvania								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grd		X	X (if over $30,000)		$575,000,000	250,000
Institutional Assistance Grants	$17,100,000	Und		X	X		$17,100,000	$30,227
Matching Funds and Summer Work Study	$2,268,000	Und		X	X		$3,283,255	N/A
Parent Loan Program		Und/Grd		X		X	$40,000,000	14,300
Health Education Assistance Loans	Funded through revenue bonds	Grd		X		X	$19,000,000	2,000
Family Partnership Loans	(see above)	Und/Grd		X		X	$25,000,000	6,500
Supplemental Loans	(see above)	Und/Grd		X		X	$15,000,000	3,500
Rhode Island								
Work Opportunity Program	$500,000	Und/Grd			X			
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	No state appropriation	Und/Grd		X	X (if AGI is over $30,000)		$46,000,000	21,000
Tennessee								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X			$72,558,000	29,023
PLUS	$0	Und/Grd		X			$3,033,000	1,011
Texas								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program		Und/Grd			X		$26,400,000	22,773
Future Teacher Loan Program	$1,000,000	Und	X		X		$1,000,000	864
Teacher Education Loan Program	$1,200,000	Und/Grd	X			X	$1,200,000	1,200
Utah								
National Direct Student Loan	$1,287,460	Und		X	X		$1,295,000	3,500
Vermont								
Honors Scholarship	$9,000	Und	X					90
Veterinary Contracts	$169,000	Grd						16
Math/Science Loan Cancellation	$10,000	Teachers						24
Student Employment Program	$150,000	Und		X	X		$151,000	151
Washington								
State Work Study	$6,201,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$6,196,500	5,100
Math/Science Education Loan Program	$300,000	Und/Grd	X		X		$300,050	170
WICHE	$148,170	Grd		X	X		$148,200	26
West Virginia								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Und				X	$3,150,000	2,400
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Grd				X	$840,000	500

State/Program	1984-85 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Wisconsin								
Guaranteed Loan	Private Lenders	Und/Grd					$220,000,000	90,000
State Loan	State Lenders	Und/Grd		X	X		$8,000,000	4,000
Wisconsin-Minnesota Reciprocity		Und/Grd					Minnesota will pay Wisconsin about $5,000,000	4,000
Dental Contract	$1,754,200	Grd						Payments based on enrollment of 350 dental students
Wisconsin HEAL Program	State Lenders	Grd					$10,000,000	800
Puerto Rico								
PAS	$5,073,252	Und/Grd		X	X		N/A	N/A

COMMENTS FOR TABLE 6

California	
California Educational Loan Programs	It consists of the CGSLP and the CLAS Program.
California Guaranteed Student Loan Program	If family income is over $30,000, then students must meet needs test.
Colorado	
Work Study	30% of funds are spent for jobs given to students without regard to financial need. 70% of funds must be spent for need-based awards. Award value is determined by the awarding institution.
Loan Match	Provides required institutional match for NDSL, HPSL, NSL federal capital construction.
Illinois	
Guaranteed Loan	$69 million is spending authority from revolving fund for defaulted loans.
Iowa	
Guaranteed Loan PLUS Loan	State appropriation not applicable since program loan fund secured directly from lenders and administrative expenses paid by student guarantee fee.
Maine	
Osteopathic Loan Fund	The Department of Education and Cultural Services distributes funds and monitors repayment of the loan. The Maine Osteopathic Association selects the student to receive the loan and the amount of each loan.
Maryland	
Physicians Assistant and Nurse Practitioner	Funds are awarded to two schools based on the number of students graduating in the two critical shortage areas. Schools then award funds as student aid but sizes and numbers are not reported to the Scholarship Board.
North Carolina	
College Work Study Matching Tuition Remission	Recipient selection is the responsibility of the participating institution.
Brooks Foundation Scholarships Turrentine Foundation Scholarships Suther Scholarships Carrow Scholarships Atkinson Scholarships	Privately funded scholarship programs administered by the agency.
Oregon	
Medical/Dental Student Loan	$300,000 is the amount in the agency's budget to guarantee these loans, which are made through the State Common School Fund.
Texas	
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	Includes loans guaranteed or insured through FISL, TGSL, HEALP; also includes ALAS loans.

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1984-85 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Alabama	Medical Scholarships	Medical School Board	$692,000	Grd	X		X		$672,000	224
	Dental Scholarships	Dental School Board	$179,000	Grd	X		X		$159,000	53
	Alabama G.I. Dependents	Alabama Veterans Affairs	$2,500,000	Und/Grd		X		X	$2,500,000	1,800
	Optometry Scholarships	Board of Optometry Scholarship Awards	$125,000	Grd	X		X		$113,000	37
	Aid for Dependents of Blind Children	State Department of Education	$20,000	Und		X		X	$20,000	24
Arkansas	Student Loan Authority						X			
	Student Guaranty Loan Program						X			
	Arkansas Rural Endowment						X			
Connecticut	Tuition Waiver Program for Needy Students	Each Public College Unit	$2,700,000*	Und/Grd		X	X		$2,700,000	10,000
Georgia	Rural Doctor Program	Medical Education Board	$526,250	Grd	X		X		$527,000	124
Illinois	Veterans Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$5,912,200	Und/Grd		X		X	$5,912,200	26,926
	MIA/POW Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$589,100	Und/Grd		X		X	$589,100	1,700
	Family Practice Residency	Department of Public Health	$1,000,000	Grd		X	X		$1,000,000	6,280
	Special Education Tuition Waivers	Office of Education		Und/Grd		X		X		
Kentucky	Rehabilitation	Department of Education	Unknown 20% State			X	X		Unknown	Unknown
Maryland	Other Race Grants	State Board of Higher Education and State Colleges and Universities	$1,000,000 $3,000,000	Und/Grd	Sometimes		Sometimes		Unknown	Unknown
Minnesota	Indian Scholarship	State Department of Education	$1,500,000	Und		X	X		$1,504,000	2,350
New Mexico	Work Study	New Mexico Educational Assistance Foundation	$1,134,000	Und/Grd		X	X (1/3)		$1,134,000	1,500
New York	College Work Study Reimbursement	State Department of Education	$5,963,500	Und		X	X**			
North Carolina	Student Loan Program for Health Science and Math	Office of State Budget	$1,670,665				X		N/A	N/A
	Teacher Scholarship/Loans	State Board of Education (K-12)	$995,078				X		N/A	N/A
	Veterans Scholarships	Division of Veterans Affairs	$2,868,271					X***	Varies with school	1,600

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1984-85 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
North Dakota	Indian Scholarships	Indian Commission	$87,500			X	X		$87,500	120
	Nursing Scholarships		$33,750			X	X		$39,220	63
South Carolina	Teacher Loan Program	South Carolina Student Loan Corp.	$1,500,000	N/A		X		X	$500,000	250
	State Grants Program	Commission on Higher Education	$0						$0	0
	South Carolina Defense Funds	Commission on Higher Education	$0						$0	0
	Medical and Dental School	South Carolina Department of Health and Environment Control	$276,000	N/A		X		X	$279,000	45
Texas	State Rural Medical Education Program	State Rural Medical Education Board	$638,000	Grd			X		$600,000	184

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* No appropriation is made but colleges can use an amount not to exceed 10% of the previous year's tuition revenues from current tuition revenues for these waivers.

** Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work study program.

*** Certain need criteria are enforced. However, need is not defined in the sense of need analysis as with the Uniform Methodology.

TABLE 8

COMPETITIVE AND NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS

(Some Specific Measure of Academic Potential Required
As a Condition of Original Eligibility)

State/Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Arkansas		
State Scholarship	11,667	$ 4.221
California		
Cal Grant A	40,567	69.341
Cal Grant B	20,990	26.159
Cal Grant C	2,290	3.191
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,400	2.989
Florida		
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	36	.026
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	1,272	.700
Kansas		
State Scholarships	2,000	.764
Louisiana		
Incentive Grants	3,550	2.163
Maryland		
General State Scholarships	6,900	4.648
Senatorial Grants	6,815	2.508
Michigan		
Competitive Scholarships	17,837	16.599
Minnesota		
Scholarships and Grants	62,000	50.700
New Hampshire		
Incentive Grants	1,300	.540
New Jersey		
Garden State Scholarships	8,668	3.600
Oregon		
Cash Awards	836	.542
Rhode Island		
Scholarships and Grants	11,700	7.737
South Carolina		
Tuition Grants	7,000	13.728
Texas		
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	650	.500
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	6,400	4.877
Total	215,878	$215.533

Percentage of All Awards	16.4%
Percentage of All Award Dollars	18.0%

Mean Award $1,000

TABLE 9

1984-85 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Illinois	Student-to-Student Matching Grants	(1,350)	$ .700
Iowa	Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	3,273	1.139
Nevada	Student Incentive Grants	(654)	.414
North Carolina	Minority Presence Scholarships	1,890	1.305
	American Indian Scholarships	230	.097
Oregon	Foreign Student Fee Remission	34	.067
	EOSC Fee Remission	66	.068
Texas	Public Educational SSIG Grants	5,314	2.950
	State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	650	.500
Utah	Educationally Disadvantaged	800	.517
Wisconsin	Higher Education Grants	25,000	10.376
Wyoming	Student Incentive Grants	(279)	(.204)
Total		39,540	$18.337

Percentage of All States' Awards	3.0%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.5%

Mean Award $464

1983-84	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	42,574	$15.434

Percentage of All States' Awards	3.3%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.5%

Mean Award $363

Figures in ( ) are 1983-84 data.

TABLF 10

1984-85 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Connecticut	Independent College Student Grants	4,880	$ 4.987
Indiana	Freedom of Choice Grants	6,691	7.475
Iowa	Tuition Grants	10,000	20.584
Kansas	Tuition Grants	4,050	4.077
Kentucky	Tuition Grants	5,040	4.536
Maryland	Proprietary School Grants	345	.200
Michigan	Tuition Grants	14,570	17.878
North Dakota	Tuition Assistance Grants	510	.209
South Carolina	Tuition Grants	7,000	13.728
South Dakota	Tuition Equalization Grants	(400)	(.100)
Texas	Tuition Equalization Grants	16,025	21.337
Wisconsin	Tuition Grants	8,300	11.207
Puerto Rico	Educational Funds	9,000	2.300
Total		86,811	$108.618

Percentage of All States' Awards	6.6%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	9.1%

Mean Award $1,251

1983-84	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	84,895	$97.780

Percentage of All States' Awards	6.6%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	9.4%

Mean Award $1,152

Figures in ( ) are 1983-84 data.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR

FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Alabama						
Student Assist. Program - Undergraduates	49.0	51.0	0.0	49.0	51.0	0.0
Alaska						
Student Incentive Grants	43.2	22.2	34.6	43.2	22.2	34.6
Arizona						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	92.9	7.1	0.0	96.8	3.2	0.0
Arkansas						
State Scholarship Program	80.4	19.6	0.0	77.5	22.5	0.0
California						
Cal Grant A	64.0	36.0	0.0	24.3	75.7	0.0
Cal Grant B	91.7	8.3	0.0	82.0	18.0	0.0
Cal Grant C	53.4	46.6	0.0	19.5	80.5	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grants - Undergraduates	89.3	10.7	0.0	88.1	11.9	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	88.0	12.0	0.0	87.0	13.0	0.0
Colorado						
Student Incentive Grants	93.0	7.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
Student Grants	92.8	7.2	0.0	92.8	7.2	0.0
Connecticut						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	26.0	34.0	40.0	24.0	41.0	35.0
Independent College Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
State W/S Supplemental Grants	48.0	52.0	0.0	48.0	52.0	0.0
Delaware						
*Postsecondary Scholarship - Undergraduate	18.4	23.9	57.7	18.4	23.9	57.7
District of Columbia						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduate	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	33.3
Florida						
*Student Assistance Grants	46.9	53.1	0.0	34.8	65.2	0.0
Georgia						
Student Incentive Grants	74.0	26.0	0.0	71.0	29.0	0.0
Hawaii						
*Student Incentive Grants	60.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Idaho						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduate	91.2	8.8	0.0	90.9	9.1	0.0
Illinois						
Monetary Award Program	67.0	33.0	0.0	43.0	57.0	0.0
*Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana						
Higher Educational Awards	63.0	37.0	0.0	63.0	37.0	0.0
*Freedom of Choice Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Iowa						
Scholarship Program	50.6	49.4	0.0	50.8	49.2	0.0
Tuition Grant Program	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Voc-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas						
*State Scholarships	81.0	19.0	0.0	81.0	19.0	0.0
*Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Kentucky						
Student Incentive Grants	75.0	25.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
Tuition Grant Program	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Louisiana						
*Student Incentive Grants	79.7	20.3	0.0	73.4	26.6	0.0
Maine						
Student Incentive Grants	25.0	29.0	46.0	25.0	32.0	43.0
Maryland						
General State Scholarships	67.0	25.3	7.7	46.0	45.8	8.2
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	80.0	19.0	1.0	77.0	21.0	2.0
Proprietary School Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Children of Deceased Firemen	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Massachusetts						
General Scholarships	45.0	45.0	10.0	25.0	65.0	10.0
Christian Herter Program	35.4	37.2	27.4	21.3	50.6	28.1
Michigan						
Competitive Scholarships	75.0	25.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Minnesota						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	51.0	49.0	0.0	41.0	59.0	0.0

	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
State/Territory	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Mississippi						
*Student Incentive Grants	62.8	37.2	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0
Missouri						
*Student Grants	47.0	53.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0
Montana						
Student Incentive Grants	83.0	17.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
Nebraska						
Student Incentive Grants	79.0	21.0	0.0	73.0	27.0	0.0
Nevada						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergrad.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire						
Incentive Grants	63.5	21.5	15.0	63.5	21.5	15.0
New Jersey						
Tuition Aid Grants	76.0	23.0	1.0	68.0	32.0	0.0
Garden State Scholarships	71.0	29.0	0.0	73.0	27.0	0.0
*Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	83.0	17.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
New Mexico						
*Student Incentive Grants	66.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
New York						
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	57.0	43.0	0.0	44.0	56.0	0.0
North Carolina						
Student Incentive Grants	77.7	22.3	0.0	63.3	36.7	0.0
Minority Presence Scholarship - Undergrads.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian Scholarships - Undergrads.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota						
Tuition Assistance Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Student Financial Assistance	94.8	5.2	0.0	94.8	5.2	0.0
Ohio						
*Instructional Grants	77.0	22.3	0.7	57.0	41.9	1.1
Oklahoma						
*Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	80.2	19.8	0.0	72.3	27.7	0.0
Oregon						
Need Grants	91.0	9.0	0.0	86.0	14.0	0.0
Cash Awards	65.0	35.0	0.0	64.0	36.0	0.0
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Undergrads.	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
EOSC Fee Remission	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Pennsylvania						
State Grants	49.2	43.2	7.6	40.2	55.1	4.7
Rhode Island						
Scholarship and Grant Program	27.4	38.6	34.0	13.0	40.0	47.0
South Carolina						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
South Dakota						
*Student Incentive Grants	68.0	32.0	0.0	68.0	32.0	0.0
*Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tennessee						
Student Assistance Awards	63.0	37.0	0.0	39.2	60.8	0.0
Texas						
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Utah						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	97.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
Educationally Disadvantaged	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Vermont						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	41.0	25.0	34.0	33.0	39.0	28.0
Part-Time Student Grants	89.0	7.0	4.0	83.0	13.0	4.0
Virginia						
College Scholarship Assistance	76.7	23.3	0.0	75.7	24.3	0.0
Washington						
State Need Grants	82.0	17.0	1.0	82.0	17.0	1.0
West Virginia						
Higher Education Grants	83.3	15.6	1.1	73.5	25.7	0.8
Wisconsin						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants	39.0	61.0	0.0	37.0	63.0	0.0
Talent Incentive Grants	41.0	59.0	0.0	37.0	63.0	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	20.0	49.0	31.0	16.0	55.0	29.0

	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
State/Territory	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Wyoming						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	40.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
*Legislative Awards - Undergraduates	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
*Educational Funds - Undergraduates	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
All States	59.5	38.6	1.9	43.3	55.2	1.5

*1984-85 DATA NOT AVAILABLE - USED 1983-84 DATA

TABLE 12

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1983-84 SSIG Used	1983-84 SSIG Returned to Feds	Estimated 1984-85 SSIG Amount	1984-85 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1984-85 Need-Based Award Dollars
Alabama	$ 892,218	$ 0	$ 1,130,143	$ 2,260,286	50.0%
Alaska	94,500	1,001	120,651	241,302	50.0
Arizona	1,017,173	3,645	1,293,036	2,586,100	50.0
Arkansas	379,371	0	480,536	4,221,000	11.4
California	9,336,959	0	11,670,000	104,466,778	11.2
Colorado	816,789	2,000	1,037,133	9,494,199	10.9
Connecticut	780,900	0	989,084	9,876,199	10.0
Delaware	159,971	0	202,600	745,000	27.2
Dist. of Columbia	437,755	0	561,000	1,106,446	50.7
Florida	1,886,665	0	2,377,108	14,032,928	16.9
Georgia	1,041,224	60	1,318,958	4,215,900	31.3
Hawaii	246,386	N/A	312,089	(493,000)	63.3*
Idaho	200,799	0	254,345	508,690	50.0
Illinois	3,240,887	0	4,105,100	111,100,000	3.7
Indiana	1,199,149	0	1,518,922	32,696,180	4.6
Iowa	643,656	5,000	816,575	22,422,547	3.6
Kansas	664,438	0	841,621	4,841,621	17.4
Kentucky	732,329	0	927,616	8,648,300	10.7
Louisiana	846,546	7,200	1,081,412	2,162,824	50.0
Maine	214,917	0	272,228	547,317	49.7
Maryland	1,093,550	92	1,385,280	7,759,402	17.9
Massachusetts	1,927,978	0	2,400,000	40,912,850	5.9
Michigan	2,478,524	0	3,139,463	35,822,463	8.8
Minnesota	1,100,000	0	1,468,800	50,700,000	2.9
Mississippi	507,545	0	642,891	1,285,782	50.0
Missouri	1,184,987	0	1,501,019	9,145,298	16.4
Montana	176,735	0	200,245	400,493	50.0
Nebraska	429,906	0	544,547	1,089,094	50.0
Nevada	163,547	N/A	207,159	414,000	50.0
New Hampshire	209,021	0	264,760	596,003	44.4
New Jersey	1,572,577	0	1,991,931	57,402,266	3.5
New Mexico	347,495	0	385,561	1,025,161	37.6
New York	5,100,000	0	6,420,011	393,000,000	1.6
North Carolina	1,300,677	563	1,632,949	5,587,194	29.2
North Dakota	160,630	0	203,467	713,000	28.5
Ohio	2,377,279	0	3,011,220	45,204,864	6.7
Oklahoma	807,448	0	1,022,767	7,738,000	13.2
Oregon	770,211	0	975,601	9,365,551	10.4
Pennsylvania	2,635,216	0	3,340,000	91,147,600	3.7
Rhode Island	316,443	0	400,839	7,736,539	5.2
South Carolina	648,675	0	821,655	13,728,298	6.0
South Dakota	170,211	N/A	215,601	(531,202)	40.6
Tennessee	970,902	0	1,229,810	8,833,010	13.9
Texas	3,270,954	0	4,143,082	26,901,328	15.4
Utah	457,999	0	565,299	1,805,399	31.3

State	1983-84 SSIG Used	1983-84 SSIG Returned to Feds	Estimated 1984-85 SSIG Amount	1984-85 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As a Percent of 1984-85 Need-Based Award Dollars
Vermont	150,957	0	190,765	7,670,000	2.5
Virginia	1,277,070	0	1,617,622	4,419,870	36.6
Washington	1,360,549	0	1,723,362	7,095,761	24.3
West Virginia	435,490	0	551,620	4,877,120	11.3
Wisconsin	1,250,503	0	1,583,971	25,240,071	6.3
Wyoming	100,574	N/A	120,000	(240,000)	50.0
Puerto Rico	536,038	0	678,981	12,095,450	5.6
Grand Totals	$60,122,323	$19,561	$75,890,435	$1,217,149,686	6.2%

Figures in ( ) are estimated from 1983-84 data.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

* Percentage is greater than 50.0% because last year's total aid amount was used as estimate for 1984-85.

SECTION III
PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Applications and Awards

About 88 percent of the 126 programs for which most characteristics are available estimated the numbers of applications to be received in 1984-85. These 111 programs expect to process 2,985,000 applications and make over 1,271,000 awards (see Table 3). In the aggregate, about 43 percent of all applicants will receive awards. On the average, 55 percent of the programs' applicants will receive awards and the middle two-thirds of the programs will award aid to between 25 and 85 percent of their applicants. This means that roughly 16 percent will award aid to less than 25 percent of their applicants and another 16 percent will aid more than 85 percent. These percentages and ranges are all very similar to ones reported in the 1983-84 survey.

On the average, one-fifth of the denied or rejected applicants will fail to receive awards because they were judged to have no financial need by the programs. This proportion is much less than last year's 37 percent but equal to the 1982-83 estimate. Therefore, it is unclear whether the trend is toward more or fewer applicants failing the various aid programs' "needs tests."

On the average, slightly over one-fifth of the denied applicants will be rejected because their programs lack sufficient funds to offer them awards. These students are eligible but no funds are available to offer them awards. In terms of numbers, over 310,000 students will be denied aid for lack of program funds. Insufficient funding is a problem for 60 percent of the programs.

Table 14 displays the responses of 32 states which offered comments believed to help readers better understand their 1984-85 program circumstances.

Years of Program Initiation

Of the 148 programs that indicated when they first became operational, only 38 or 25.7 percent were implemented prior to 1970 (see Table 15). Another 20 or 13.5 percent were implemented between 1970 and 1972. The most programs, 59 or 39.9 percent, started between 1973 and 1978. Between 1979 and 1981 15 or 10.1 percent of the programs became operational. Since 1981, 16 programs were implemented, with 13 beginning in 1984. Over half the programs were implemented after 1974, so the growth in numbers of state-funded grant programs is a quite recent phenomenon.

Between 1982 and 1984, 16 new programs were implemented. All but four of these programs are non-need-based ones. Florida's Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship, Massachusett's Graduate Student Grant, New York's Aid for Part-Time Study, and Vermont's Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters programs are the only four new need-based programs. The Massachusetts program is for graduate students, the other three are for undergraduates. The estimated 1984-85 award volume for these four programs is $12.571 million with $11 million in the New York program and $1.5 million in the Massachusetts program. The expected 1984-85 award volume for all 16 newer programs is $24.167 million, so 52 percent of the funds for these new programs will be awarded on the basis of need even though only 25 percent of the programs are need-based.

Three of the new programs are non-need-based merit scholarship programs for undergraduates in Arkansas, Delaware, and Virginia. These three programs expect to award $550,000 in 1984-85.

Two programs are non-need-based grants for undergraduates who have served in the armed forces. They are Alabama's National Guard Emergency Assistance and New York's Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance programs. The first expects to award $186,000 this year; the latter, $3 million.

Five programs are designed to provide non-need-based aid to prospective school teachers. They include Alabama's Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program for graduate students and undergraduates (which expects to award $960,000 this year); Iowa's Science and Math Grant program for undergraduates ($1.5 million); Maryland's Teacher Education Critical Shortage ($80,000) and Teacher Education Distinguished Scholar programs ($20,000), both for undergraduates; and, Tennessee's Teacher Loan/Scholarship program which expects to award $110,000 to undergraduates and $90,000 to graduate students. These five programs for prospective teachers are expected to award $2.76 million this year.

Connecticut's non-need-based scholarship program for graduate students in "high tech" programs expects to award $100,000 in 1984-85. The remaining program, Ohio's Student Choice Grants program, is a non-need-based program for undergraduates which expects to award $5 million this year.

Average Program Awards

Average annual program awards range from a low of $170 for Vermont's Education Grants for Unemployed Vermonters program to $10,000 for Connecticut's High Technology Graduate Scholarship (see Table 15). About 37.5 percent of the programs will have average awards in excess of $1,000. Last year 30.8 percent had programs with average amounts at this level. In 1982, only 19.1 percent had these larger average awards. Of the 25 programs which expect average awards of $1,500 or more, twelve are for undergraduates, ten are for graduate/professional school students, and three are for both.

Application Procedures

Because they are need-based programs, most programs use some system for assessing their applicants' financial needs. The most frequently used system is the one provided by the College Scholarship Service (CSS). It is used exclusively by 32 percent (31 of 97) of the programs and used in combination with other systems by another 44.3 percent (43 of 97) (see Table 16).

The American College Testing Program (ACT) system is used exclusively by 6.2 percent (6 of 97) of the programs and in combination with other systems by another 40.2 percent (39 of 97). Over 83 percent of the programs (81 of 97) use the ACT and/or CSS system at least to some extent. Seven programs use the Pell Grant system exclusively and another 14 use this system in combination with other systems, usually the ACT or CSS ones. Seven programs reported using their own agency-designed system and four reported using other systems, such as the SAFE system, the Sigma system, and GAPSFAS. Generally most programs use systems which employ the Uniform Methodology for need analysis.

About 48 percent of the need-based programs for undergraduates (42 of 88) require applicants to file Pell Grant program applications to establish eligibility for an award (see Table 16). The programs which require a Pell Grant application use the data in a variety of ways. For example, 29 programs or 33 percent subtract Pell Grant awards from need before calculating their awards. While they do not require a Pell grant application to establish eligibility, 17 programs subtract Pell Grant awards from need before calculating their awards. About 31 percent use information from the Pell grant applications in other ways. Five programs reported requiring students to apply for Pell Grant awards but indicated no use of the data.

About 29 percent of the programs (43 of 146) use some measure of merit to establish initial student eligibility for an award (see Table 16). ACT and/or SAT test scores are used by 72 percent of the merit-based programs (31 of 43). Over 58 percent use college grades and over 65 percent use high school grades and/or class ranks to establish eligibility. Most programs require combinations of grades and test scores as measures of merit. Only six programs require test scores alone; only eight programs use high school and/or college grades without benefit of test scores. A few collect recommendations from school or college officials.

The need concept most frequently used by program respondents is "relative need", defined as that amount which varies by institutional cost as well as applicant ability to pay. Seventy-nine of the 100 programs listed in Table 16 as using some type of need concept said they use the "relative need" concept. Another six said they use the "absolute need" concept, which means that students are eligible for some fixed amount, regardless of their educational costs. The remaining 15 programs said they used concepts which were variations on the first two.

Independent Student Criteria

Of the 93 programs that said they employed "independent student" criteria in their programs, 76 percent or 71 used the definition currently employed by the federal Title IV aid programs. Most of the other states use modifications of the federal definitions which make their criteria more stringent. For example, California and Washington ask students to demonstrate independent status for three years prior to the year of the award. New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont require two prior years rather than one prior year of independence. In New York and Rhode Island, students under 22 years of age will not be considered independent in the absence of extraordinary circumstances. Ohio applies the three-part federal definition to the prior, the current or award year, and the following year.

Other definitions and criteria are employed. For independent status Pennsylvania's aid applicants must be veterans, have been out of high school for six years or longer, or demonstrate independence through non-support from parents and an "available resource" test. New Jersey's applicants must demonstrate the availability of $1,400 of base-year resources in addition to proving they did not live with parents for more then six weeks and were not claimed as dependents by their parents.

Program Eligible Institutions

Of the 140 program respondents that identified the types of institutions at which their program awards could be used, 74 said that awards could be used at public and private, two-year and four-year colleges and at least one other type of postsecondary institution, such as public or private nursing or vocational technical schools (see Table 17). So slightly over half the programs are truly "comprehensive" in that they serve students at the majority of institutional types.

Only slightly over 16 percent (23 of 140) programs served just students at four-year colleges and virtually all these programs were only for graduate and professional school students. Eleven of the 23 served students at both public and private, ten served only students at public, and two served only students at private four-year colleges. Another 23 percent (32 of 140) served only students at four-year and two-year colleges, excluding other types of institutions. Twelve of these programs were for both public and private colleges, eleven were for only private colleges, and nine were for only public colleges. Four programs served students at all types of institutions except two-year private colleges and two served students at all but two-year public colleges, typically because there were few or no such colleges in their states.

Here is a breakdown of the numbers of programs and states with programs serving students at each institutional type: Four-year public colleges, 123 programs in 51 states; four-year private colleges, 117 programs in 51 states; two-year public colleges, 99 programs in 51 states; two-year private colleges, 97 programs in 49 states; public vocational-technical, 64 programs in 38 states; private vocational-technical, 57 programs in 36 states; public nursing schools, 64 programs in 35 states; and, private nursing schools, 60 programs in 34 states.

Table 18 shows that 25 states have 40 need-based grant programs which serve part-time undergraduate students. This represents a growth of five programs and two states serving part-time undergraduates. This is significant in view of the fact that part-time undergraduate enrollments are growing at a much faster rate than are full-time undergraduate enrollments. Most states' programs serve permanent residents and refugees as well as United States citizens. Only 14 states reported having no programs to serve refugees. Only five states reported grant programs which served non-residents of their respective states. The states were: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Texas, and Utah. Sixteen states have programs which serve their residents who enroll in institutions in other states but two are programs which serve such students only in special circumstances.

Published Application Deadline Dates

Table 19 shows that the state-supported grant and scholarship programs have application deadline dates which range from January of the year preceding the academic year (January, 1984 for the 1984-85 academic year) to May of the academic year for which the award will be used. About 30 percent of the programs (34 of 114) have no firm application deadline dates, have variable dates for each term of the award, or rely on the applicants' institutions to specify the deadline dates. Another 30 percent (35 of 114) require applicants to file before May 1, 1984 for an award for the 1984-85 academic year.

Another 18 percent (20 of 114) have application deadline dates that fall between the first of May and the end of August, 1984, for the 1984-85 academic year. The remaining 22 percent (25 of 114) will permit students to file applications for awards during the academic year for which the aid will be used.

It should be noted that several programs have different application deadline dates for different types of students, for example, "new" and "renewal" applicants, students attending different types of institutions, or students beginning their academic programs at different times during the academic year. A review to the responses to this survey item reveals a very wide diversity of deadline dates for different programs offered by individual states. The policies for setting deadline dates appear to serve a variety of purposes and student and program needs.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED 1984-85 PROGRAM STATISTICS

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program	2,400	2,400	100.0	$2,260,286	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alabama Student Grant Program	7,500	7,300	97.3	$2,960,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
National Guard Education Assistance Program	600	450	75.0	$186,000	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	500	250	50.0	$960,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grant	1,850	160	8.6	$240,500	200	11.8	1,490	88.2
Arizona								
Student Incentive Grant Program	3,750	3,600	96.0	$2,586,100	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Arkansas								
State Scholarship Program	16,289	11,667	71.6	$4,645,950	2,500	54.1	489	10.6
Governor's Scholars Program	835	100	12.0	$200,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
California								
Cal Grant A	123,373	40,567	32.9	$69,340,601	21,574	26.1	N/A	N/A
Cal Grant B	72,717	20,990	28.9	$26,159,000	1,829	3.5	0	0.0
Cal Grant C	22,390	2,290	10.2	$3,190,700	1,654	8.2	0	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grant	2,009	933	46.4	$3,175,383	124	11.5	334	31.0
Graduate Fellowships	6,405	850	13.3	$2,589,574	777	14.0	2,139	38.5
Law Enforcement Personnel	20	8	40.0	$11,520	3	25.0	0	0.0
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	3,600	N/A	$2,074.266	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Student Grants	N/A	10,862	N/A	$6,666,185	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Graduate Grant	N/A	625	N/A	$753,748	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Undergraduate Merit Awards	N/A	11,000	N/A	$6,454,769	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Veterans Tuition Assistance	N/A	475	N/A	$225,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
National Guard Tuition Assistance	N/A	300	N/A	$153,131	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dependents Tuition Assistance	4	4	100.0	$2,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graduate Fellowship	N/A	700	N/A	$985,394	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	7,000	3,400	48.6	$2,989,084	1,200	33.3	2,400	66.7
Independent College Student Grant Program	N/A	4,880	N/A	$4,987,115	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
State Supplemental Grant Program	N/A	3,500	N/A	$1,900,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	55	10	18.2	$100,000	0	0.0	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	4,200	1,200	28.6	$745,000	1,000	33.3	2,000	66.7
Optometric Institutional Aid	4	4	100.0	$16,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	4	4	100.0	$6,400	0	0.0	0	0.0
Diamond State Scholars	1,500	200	13.3	$200,000	0	0.0	1,300	100.0
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants	1,286	800	62.2	$1,106,446	65	13.4	400	82.3
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	63,000	21,000	33.3	$14,000,000	15,000	35.7	27,000	64.3
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	50	45	90.0	$32,928	0	0.0	0	0.0
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grants	31,815	14,147	44.5	$4,215,900	3,004	17.0	14,664	83.0
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$492,772	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	825	N/A	$508,690	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scholarship Program	650	79	12.2	$118,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paul L. Powler Memorial Scholarship	5	5	100.0	$7,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	290,000	104,000	35.9	$110,400,000	24,000	12.9	40,000	21.5
Indiana								
Higher Education Awards	64,019	31,071	48.5	$25,221,541	22,448	68.1	0	0.0
Freedom of Choice Grants	10,540	6,691	63.5	$7,474,639	2,300	59.8	0	0.0
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	2,650	1,272	48.0	$700,000	620	45.0	100	7.3
Tuition Grant Program	28,886	10,000	34.6	$20,583,500	1,641	9.7	4,294	22.7
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	11,338	3,273	28.9	$1,139,047	669	8.3	1,318	16.3
National Guard Educational Benefits	130	114	87.7	$24,300	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Science and Math Grants	6,973	5,660	81.2	$1,500,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Kansas								
State Scholarships	3,500	2,000	57.1	$764,438	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tuition Grants	7,250	4,050	55.9	$4,077,183	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky								
Incentive Grant Program	40,000	9,500	23.8	$4,112,000	12,000	39.3	3,500	11.5
Tuition Grant Program	40,000	5,040	12.6	$4,536,300	1,200	3.4	400	1.1

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Louisiana								
Incentive Grant Program	N/A	3,550	N/A	$2,162,824	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rockefeller Scholarships	158	103	65.2	$126,000	N/A	N/A	19	34.5
T. H. Harris Scholarships	12,000	8,000	66.7	$1,154,824	N/A	N/A	2,050	51.3
Maine								
Incentive Grant Program	12,398	2,253	18.2	$547,317	3,096	30.5	5,801	57.2
Maryland								
General State Scholarship	25,000	6,900	27.6	$4,647,902	3,000	16.6	10,000	55.2
Senatorial Grants	28,000	7,174	25.6	$2,726,000	3,000	14.4	10,000	48.0
Proprietary School Grants	600	345	57.5	$200,000	50	19.6	200	78.4
House of Delegate Grants	500	228	45.6	$296,100	N/A	N/A	272	100.0
War Orphan Grants	180	180	100.0	$85,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional Scholarships	675	240	35.6	$150,000	75	17.2	360	82.8
Family Practice - Medicine	7	6	85.7	$19,500	0	0.0	1	100.0
Children of Deceased Firemen	8	6	75.0	$4,900	0	0.0	0	0.0
Distinguished Scholar	1,314	1,114	84.8	$880,000	0	0.0	200	100.0
Graduate Nursing	20	20	100.0	$30,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Children of POW Grants	2	2	100.0	$1,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Reimbursement of Firemen	160	155	96.9	$81,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	200	34	17.0	$80,000	0	0.0	100	60.2
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	36	25	69.4	$20,000	0	0.0	10	90.9
Massachusetts								
General Scholarships	100,000	44,000	44.0	$38,400,000	0	0.0	56,000	100.0
Christian Herter Program	100	62	62.0	$262,850	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Medical/Dental Scholarship	923	640	69.3	$750,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Graduate Student Grant Program	N/A	1,000	N/A	$1,500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Honor Scholarships	2,500	650	26.0	$700,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	85	76	89.4	$65,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
War Orphans Program	120	100	83.3	$80,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan								
Differential Grants	46,000	46,000	100.0	$14,864,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Competitive Scholarships	36,780	17,837	48.5	$16,599,063	7,980	42.1	5,200	27.5
Tuition Grants	28,467	15,500	54.4	$19,223,400	3,467	26.7	2,755	21.2
Indian Tuition Waiver	1,100	1,100	100.0	$750,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Minnesota								
Scholarship and Grant Program	105,000	62,000	59.0	$50,700,000	30,000	69.8	0	0.0
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$1,285,782	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Missouri								
Student Grant Program	57,225	9,000	15.7	$9,145,298	10,000	20.7	23,500	48.7
Montana								
Incentive Grants	2,500	1,200	48.0	$400,493	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska								
Incentive Grant Program	N/A	1,850	N/A	$1,089,094	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$414,318	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grant Program	10,300	1,300	12.6	$539,760	4,500	50.0	4,500	50.0
Nursing Education Grants	184	150	81.5	$56,243	10	29.4	0	0.0
War Orphans Scholarships	10	10	100.0	$3,330	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	114,500	45,120	39.4	$45,577,000	19,500	28.1	N/A	N/A
Garden State Scholarships	114,500	8,668	7.6	$3,600,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
POW/MIA	8	8	100.0	$25,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public Tuition Benefits	N/A	26	N/A	$30,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	114,500	11,692	10.2	$7,575,266	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	N/A	222	N/A	$650,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico								
Student Incentive Grant	N/A	1,700	N/A	$775,161	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program	500,000	350,000	70.0	$382,000,000	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Regents Scholarship Program	N/A	67,000	N/A	$17,800,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	N/A	N/A	N/A	$11,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	$3,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	12,500	5,000	40.0	$3,265,898	3,500	46.7	3,000	40.0
Legislative Tuition Grants	N/A	24,200	N/A	$18,122,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	N/A	69	N/A	$561,950	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	N/A	20	N/A	$160,346	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Indian Scholarship Fund	N/A	235	N/A	$99,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	N/A	2,172	N/A	$1,500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota								
Student Financial Assistance Program	3,700	1,100	29.7	$504,000	514	19.8	1,600	61.5
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	925	510	55.1	$209,000	300	72.3	115	27.7

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	118,000	71,650	60.7	$45,204,864	16,000	34.5	0	0.0
Academic Scholarship	4,500	1,000	22.2	$4,000,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
War Orphans Scholarship	978	978	100.0	$1,293,949	0	0.0	0	0.0
Student Choice Grants	10,000	10,000	100.0	$5,000,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grant	40,000	15,000	37.5	$7,738,000	3,500	14.0	17,000	68.0
Oregon								
Need Grant	45,700	14,880	32.6	$8,616,458	22,345	72.5	4,000	13.0
Cash Award	45,700	836	1.8	$541,575	N/A	N/A	4,000	8.9
Foreign Student Fee Remission	70	70	100.0	$140,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
EOSC Fee Remission	66	66	100.0	$67,518	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pennsylvania								
State Grant Program	239,790	120,720	50.3	$91,130,000	46,780	39.3	13,230	11.1
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	18,000	11,700	65.0	$7,736,539	2,300	36.5	1,552	24.6
South Carolina								
Tuition Grant Program	10,457	7,000	66.9	$13,728,298	203	5.9	824	23.8
South Dakota								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$431,202	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$100,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	34,107	17,808	52.2	$8,833,010	7,393	45.4	3,658	22.4
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	500	250	50.0	$200,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	17,400	N/A	$23,313,530	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Education Grants	N/A	5,500	N/A	$3,087,798	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	N/A	650	N/A	$500,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah								
Incentive Grants	20,000	940	4.7	$1,288,598	0	0.0	2,500	13.1
Educationally Disadvantaged	5,000	800	16.0	$516,801	0	0.0	4,000	95.2
Career Teaching Scholarship	1,000	365	36.5	$545,000	0	0.0	635	100.0
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	162	106	65.4	$1,093,500	0	0.0	56	100.0

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Vermont								
Incentive Grant	13,012	8,200	63.0	$7,450,000	910	18.9	750	15.6
Part-Time Student Grant	1,835	1,200	65.4	$175,000	550	86.6	50	7.9
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	650	265	40.8	$45,000	25	6.5	0	0.0
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	17,000	12,900	75.9	$12,577,500	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
College Scholarship Assistance Program	N/A	6,500	N/A	$4,419,870	500	N/A	20,000	N/A
Virginia Scholars Program	500	50	10.0	$150,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington								
Need Grant Program	16,500	11,900	72.1	$7,094,479	N/A	N/A	600	13.0
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	16,900	6,400	37.9	$4,877,120	1,641	15.6	3,200	30.5
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grant Program	12,000	8,300	69.2	$11,207,300	3,700	100.0	0	0.0
Higher Education Grant Program	80,000	25,000	31.3	$10,376,371	55,000	100.0	0	0.0
Indian Student Grant	1,100	950	86.4	$976,400	100	66.7	50	33.3
Talent Incentive Grant Program	2,500	2,500	100.0	$2,600,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	80	57	71.3	$80,000	22	100.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico								
Student Incentive Grant Program	10,000	3,000	30.0	$1,362,000	N/A	N/A	7,000	100.0
Educational Fund	N/A	9,000	N/A	$2,300,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legislative Awards	N/A	40,000	N/A	$8,433,450	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

TABLE 14

COMMENTS TO HELP SURVEY READERS BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITIONS

State	Response
Alabama	The Alabama National Guard Educational Assistance Program and the Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program are new programs, becoming operational with the 1984-85 academic year.
Arizona	The only program we have in Arizona is SSIG and four people of our agency (two state funded, two non-state funded) administer it. The two non-state funded people are paid by a 4% administrative fee from participating institutions.
California	The California legislature increased both the number of awards and award maximums in the Commission programs for the 1984-85 academic year.
Colorado	Administration of Colorado student aid programs is decentralized. The legislature appropriates funds to the Colorado Commission on Higher Education (CCHE). CCHE allocates the funds among eligible institutions within the state. The institutions make awards to students using guidelines established by CCHE.
Connecticut	The Student Financial Aid Division is a very small section of the Connecticut Department of Higher Education. There are other state aid programs where appropriations are made to Connecticut public colleges and over which the DHE has no jurisdiction.
Delaware	Program manager and president of Financial Aid Officers Association conducted a successful eight-month legislative educational effort.
Dist. of Columbia	The District of Columbia sponsors only one student assistance program, the D.C. State Student Incentive Grant.
Florida	There have been personnel changes in management positions. A reorganization of the Office of Student Financial Assistance is underway. The new organization will be functional and programmatic. All policies are being reviewed and an area for research and evaluation is being added. Information dissemination and training will be emphasized.
Georgia	No major policy or procedural changes during the 1984-85 academic year.
Idaho	Idaho has a decentralized SSIG Program system. Award recommendations are made at the institution level, as well as actual disbursements to students.
Illinois	Agency has recently undergone administrative reorganization to merge program staffs, services to clients, and improve overall agency efficiency and operation. We no longer have grants and loans separately--rather client services.
Indiana	Not being on-line presents a tremendous workload on staff when 65,000 applications must be handled numerous times and individual paper files maintained. Plans for future implementation of on line system being discussed.
Kentucky	The basic mission of this agency will remain the same for 1984-85 with efforts being made to refine programs to better meet the needs of Kentucky students.

State	Response
Maryland	General State Program is largest and goals are to help more applicants and to meet 30% of unmet need after impact of Pell. $1.7 million increase in fiscal year 1985 (1984-85) allowed about 2,000 more grants and some movement toward the 30% target grant level.
Massachusetts	The scholarship office received a major increase from $34 million to $50 million. The increase provided for the establishment of two new programs and the continuation of the pilot program initiatives developed in the 1984 fiscal year budget.
Minnesota	The state scholarship and grant program uses an award formula called "shared responsibility," which requires that students provide half of the cost of education through sources other than parental contribution, Pell grant, or the state award. To help students accomplish this, a new state loan program called the Student Educational Loan Fund will be developed.
Missouri	Level funding with 1983-84 with request for increased funding for 1985-86 and increased number of student applicants.
Montana	The Montana Student Incentive Grant Program is decentralized. Money is allocated to the eligible campuses on an enrollment based formula. They determine the recipients on the CSS Needs Analysis--or other equivalent--or the Uniform Methodology.
Nebraska	Ours is a small agency. Four employees: two professional, two clerical. We administer the SSIG Program. However, eligibility and distribution is handled at the campus level. The legislature has passed a State Scholarship Program. However, to date, no monies have been appropriated.
New Hampshire	This year is the first during which portability was extended to institutions in Maine. Reciprocal agreements are now in effect for all New England states.
New Jersey	New Jersey has a wide variety of student aid programs that recognize the needs of its residents. Aid for students that are very needy and require additional academic support services and graduate fellowships for high academic achievers are representative of the wide variance of program offerings. The primary program is the Tuition Aid Grant Program and other aid programs addressing other student needs can be added to this grant which meets the annual tuition charges for the neediest students. Individual program regulations or policies may appear to be very detailed or explicit which, in part, may be caused by the need of each program to define major goals and objectives. Also, some repetition may be found as individual program regulations and policies are formulated by different governing boards.
New Mexico	As of the 1984-85 fiscal year, the New Mexico Educational Assistance Foundation assumed responsibility of administering the state grant and loan programs.

State	Response
New York	Significant increases in award amounts for the major state grant program (TAP) were enacted. Also, new programs enacted for 1984-85 school year included a campus-based grant program for part-time students; scholarships and fellowships to students pursuing teacher certification in math and science; and tuition awards for Vietnam veterans who served in Indo-China.
Oregon	A plan to move from the current centralized mode of operation to a decentralized one is under consideration. The adoption of such a plan would entail a move from a central review of applications to a tape only system, with the review and verification of applications at the institutional level. These changes are being considered for administrative reasons.
Pennsylvania	Within the State Grant Program, an increase of 7% in state appropriation coupled with restored SSIG funds permitted Agency to restore prior year program cuts and make needed inflationary adjustments to award calculation formula.
Rhode Island	Scholarship and grant awards presently meet 17% of a student's need. Awards range from $250 to $1,500. Student must evidence at least $1,000 in financial need to be eligible for state aid.
South Carolina	South Carolina Tuition Grant maximum awards vary at the different colleges depending on the tuition and fee charges at the colleges. The maximum grant at colleges is the higher of 47% of tuition and fees or $1,560.
Tennessee	The State Grant Program is operating at a level of funding approximately 25% higher than the 1983-84 level. The 1984-85 TSAA Program is assisting more students than it ever has. Loan Program is also expected to be at an all time high.
Virginia	The merit-based Virginia Scholars Program (VSP) was authorized and funded for 1984-85 during the last General Assembly session. Also, the non-need based Tuition Assistance Grant Program (TAGP) was extended to include graduate students at private colleges in Virginia.
Washington	Washington's student financial aid programs are administered within the state's higher education coordinating board and not as a separate student aid commission.
West Virginia	For the third consecutive year, funding limitations prevented all of the eligible on-time applicants from being assisted. Although the number of grants increased by virtue of increased state and federal funding allocations, the waiting list continued to exceed past years. For 1984-85 the approximate number on the waiting list totals 3,200 which is 400 more than at this time last year. The depressed economic conditions which still exist in this state coupled with the increased cost of education may be a possible reason for the expansion.
Puerto Rico	These programs are operated on a decentralized basis. The Council assigns block amounts to higher education institutions, both public and private. The institutions in turn determine student's need, award individual aid, pay the student, perform all record keeping functions, and submit performance reports to the Council.

TABLE 15

PROGRAM INITIATION AND AVERAGE AWARDS

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1984-85	Average Award 1984-85	Awards Range From: Low	Awards Range From: High
Alabama					
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,000	$450	$300	$1,500
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$600	$400	$125	$500
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1984	$1,000	$800	$25	$1,000
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	1984	$3,996	$3,000	$666	$3,966
Alaska					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Arizona					
Incentive Grant Program	1976	$2,000	$718	$100	$2,000
Arkansas					
State Scholarship Program	1975	$500	$398	$200	$500
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	$2,000	$2,000	N/A	N/A
California					
Cal Grant A	1956	$3,740	$1,726	$252	$3,740
Cal Grant B	1969	$4,730	$1,422	$300	$4,730
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,650	$1,393	$200	$2,650
Bilingual Teacher Grant	1981	$3,816	$3,403	$300	$3,816
State Graduate Fellowship	1966	$5,830	$3,046	$231	$5,830
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	$1,420	$150	$1,500
Colorado					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	N/A	$0	$2,000
Student Grants	1971	$1,500	N/A	$0	$1,500
Graduate Grant	1971	$3,000	N/A	$0	$3,000
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	In-state tuition/fees	N/A	$0	In-state tuition/fees
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974	$486	$486	$16	$486
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1981	In-state tuition	$500	$0	In-state tuition
Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	In-state tuition	$1,000	$0	In-state tuition
Graduate Fellowship	1971	Tuition plus $4,000 stipend	N/A	$0	Tuition plus $4,000 stipend

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1984-85	Average Award 1984-85	Awards Range From: Low	High
Connecticut					
State Supplemental Grants	1973	$1,500	$450	$100	$1,500
Independent College Student Grant Program	1971	$1,870	$1,016	$100	$1,870
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1981	$1,500	$740	$100	$1,500
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	1984	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Delaware					
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Optometric Institutional Aid	1977	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1979	$1,000	$620	$600	$700
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	1974	Full tuition	$1,600	$1,710	$2,900
District of Columbia					
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	$1,000	$400	$1,500
Florida					
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,200	$900	$200	$1,200
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	Recommended by tribe	$750	$250	$4,000
Georgia					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$450	$298	$150	$450
Hawaii					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	$300	$40	$1,000
Idaho					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$265	$100	$2,000
Idaho Scholarship Program	1974	$1,500	$1,500	N/A	N/A
Paul L. Fowler Memorial Scholarship	1979	$1,500	$1,500	N/A	N/A
Illinois					
Monetary Award Program	1958	$2,400	$1,062	$240	$2,400
Indiana					
Higher Education Awards	1981	$978	$811	$250	$978
Freedom of Choice Grants	1973	$1,450	$1,117	$250	$1,450
Iowa					
Scholarship Program	1965	$600	$550	$200	$600
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,250	$2,025	$200	$2,250
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$450	$428	$200	$450
National Guard Educational Benefits	1978	$250	$213	$75	$250
Science and Math Grants	1983	$500	$242	$240	$250

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1984-85	Average Award 1984-85	Awards Range From:	
				Low	High
Kansas					
State Scholarships	1963	$500	$500	$50	$500
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,200	$1,150	$200	$1,150
Kentucky					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974	$400	$340	$300	$400
Tuition Grant Program	1975	$1,000	$900	$200	$1,000
Louisiana					
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	$571	$200	$1,500
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1938	$175 semester	$158 semester	$140 semester	$175 semester
Rockefeller Scholarships	1981	$1,000	$1,000	N/A	N/A
Chiropractic Scholarships	1980	$1,000	$1,000	$902	$1,000
High School Rally Scholarships	1971	$500	$250 semester	N/A	$500
Maine					
Incentive Grant	1978	$1,500	$266	$200	$300
Maryland					
General State Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,000	$674	$200	$2,000
Senatorial Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$380	$200	$1,500
Proprietary School Grants	1979	$1,500	$580	$200	$1,500
House of Delegate Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$1,300	$650	$1,500
War Orphan Grants	Prior to 1970	$500	$480	$0	$500
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	$625	$200	$1,000
Family Practice - Medicine	1977	$7,500	$3,500	$1,500	$7,500
Children of Deceased Firemen	1973	$1,000	$800	$700	$1,000
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$800	$790	$800	$800
Graduate Nursing	1981	$2,000	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Children of POW Grants	1977	$1,500	$700	$0	$1,500
Reimbursement of Firemen	Prior to 1972	$1,500	$525	$0	$1,500
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	1984	$4,800	$2,353	$1,400	$4,800
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	1984	$800	$800	$800	$800

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1984-85	Average Award 1984-85	Awards Range From: Low	High
Massachusetts					
General Scholarships	1957	$1,320	$872	$360	$1,320
Christian Herter Program	1972	$7,320 (depending upon college costs)	$4,240	$1,470	$7,320
Medical/Dental Scholarships	1958	$1,320	$1,172	$990	$1,320
Graduate Student Grant Program	1984	$2,000 public $4,000 private	$1,500	$100	$2,000 public $4,000 private
Honor Scholarships	1967	$1,209	$950	$888	$1,209
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	1966	$1,209	$855	$672	$1,209
War Orphans Program	1966	$750	$750	$750	$750
Michigan					
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$1,200	$864	$100	$940
Tuition Grants	1966	$1,300	$1,270	$100	$1,300
Differential Grant	1978	$500	$198	$67	$400
Indian Tuition Waiver	1978	Tuition	$870	N/A	N/A
Minnesota					
Scholarship and Grant Programs	1968	$3,406	$900	$100	$3,406
Mississippi					
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$1,500	$565	$200	$1,500
Missouri					
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	$990	$70	$1,500
Montana					
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$600	$400	$100	$600
Nebraska					
Incentive Grants	1974	$1,800	$235	$50	$800
Nevada					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	N/A	N/A	$200	$2,000
New Hampshire					
Incentive Program	1976	$700	$350	$200	$700
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$1,000	N/A	$275	$700
War Orphans Scholarships	1943	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1984-85	Average Award 1984-85	Awards Range From: Low	High
New Jersey					
Tuition Aid Grants	1978	$1,900	$1,010	$200	$1,900
Garden State Scholarships	1978	$500	$415	$200	$500
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$1,400	$648	$200	$1,400
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$4,000	$2,928	$200	$4,000
Public Tuition Benefits	1980	Maximum tuition charged each recipient	$911	$550	$1,490
POW/MIA	1976	Maximum tuition charged each recipient	$3,723	$1,490	$9,450
New Mexico					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$2,000	$500	$200	$750
New York					
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$2,700	$1,200	$300	$2,700
Regents Scholarship Program	1913	$250	$250	$250	$250
Aid for Part-Time Study	1984	$2,000	N/A	$100	$2,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$500 semester	N/A	$250	$500 semester
North Carolina					
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	$641	$200	$1,500
American Indian Scholarship Fund	1981	$420	$420 Fixed stipend for full-time students Pro-rated for part-time students	N/A	N/A
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$850	$850 fixed stipend	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	Tuition and required fees plus a stipend of $4,000	$7,644	$5,209	$13,644
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	$10,145	$7,307	$5,611	$10,145
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	1977	Not to exceed educational costs	N/A	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1984-85	Average Award 1984-85	Awards Range From: Low	High
North Dakota					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1979	$1,500	$392	$200	$814
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$500	$450	$450	$450
Ohio					
Instructional Grants	1970	$2,478	$630	$156	$2,478
Academic Scholarship	1976	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
War Orphans Scholarship	1956	Public tuition and fees	$1,489	Public tuition and fees	
Student Choice Grants	1984	$500	$500	$500	$500
Oklahoma					
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	$563	$50	$1,000
Oregon					
Need Grant	1971	$1,344	N/A	$186	$1,344
Cash Award	1961	$672	$672	$672	$672
EOSC Fee Remission	1961	$1,023	$1,023	$1,023	$1,023
Foreign Student Fee Remission	1973	$3,744	$2,012	$1,023	$3,744
Pennsylvania					
State Grant Program	1966	$1,500	$833	$100	$1,500
Rhode Island					
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$1,500	$703	$250	$1,500
South Carolina					
Tuition Grant Program	1970	$2,520	$1,943	$0	$2,520
South Dakota					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	$230	$100	$300
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	$247	$100	$250
Tennessee					
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,098	$496	$100	$1,098
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	1984	$1,500	$800	$113	$1,500
Texas					
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971	$1,630	$1,200	$50	$1,630
Public Education SSIG Program	1974	$2,000	$476	$50	$2,000
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1973	$1,000	$738	$250	$1,000
Utah					
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$600	$62	$1,975
Educationally Disadvantaged	1970	$2,000	$600	$62	$1,975
Career Teaching Scholarship	1898	$5,667	$1,493	$696	$4,167
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	1953	$13,100	$9,705	$5,600	$13,100

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1984-85	Average Award 1984-85	Awards Range From: Low	High
Vermont					
Incentive Grant	1965	$2,650	$955	$200	$2,650
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$390	$201	$140	$390
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	1983	$250	$170	$125	$250
Virginia					
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$1,000	$700	$400	$1,000
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$975	$975	$975	$975
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000
Washington					
Need Grant Program	1970	$810	$596	$300	$810
West Virginia					
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,340 in-state private $870 in-state public $600 out-of-state	$774	$375	$1,340
Wisconsin					
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,000	$1,350	$50	$2,000
Higher Education Grant Program	1973	$1,800	$415	$200	$725
Indian Student Grant	1971	$1,800	$1,060	$50	$1,800
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1972	$1,800	$1,080	$1	$1,800
Handicapped Student Grants	1975	$1,800	$1,400	$50	$1,800
Puerto Rico					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974	$2,000	$200	$75	$500
Educational Fund	1969	N/A	$250	$150	$700
Legislative Awards	1955	N/A	$200	$50	$1,000

TABLE 16

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization: Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	Pell Data Utilization: O= Other N= Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Alabama									
Student Asst. Program	A,C,P		N					R	F
National Guard Educ. Asst.			N					N	N
Emergency Secondary Educ. Scholarship Program		CG	N					N	N
AL Student Gr. Prog.			N					N	N
Alaska									
Student Incent. Gr.	C		Y		X			R	F
Arizona									
Incentive Grant Program	A,C,P,O		N					R	F
Arkansas									
State Scholarship Prog.	A	HS	N					R	F
Governor's Scholars Program		A,S,HS,CG,O	N					N	
California									
Cal Grant A	C	S*,HS,CG	Y*			X		R	O
Cal Grant B	C	HS*,CG*	Y			X		R	O
Cal Grant C	C	HS*,CG*	Y			X		R	O
Bilingual Teacher Grant	C		Y	X	X	X		R	O
Graduate Fellowship	C,(UM)	CG,O	N					R	O
Law Enforcement Personnel	C		Y			X		R	O
Colorado									
Student Incent. Grants	A,C,(UM)		Y			X		R	F
Student Grants	A,C,(UM)		Y			X		R	F
Graduate Grants	A,C,(UM)		N					R	F
Undergrad. Merit Awards		O	N					N	N
Veterans Tuition Assistance			N					N	N
National Guard Tuition Assistance			N					N	N
Dependent's Tuition Assistance			N					N	N
Graduate Fellowship		O	N					N	N

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O=Other N=Not Used		
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	C	S,HS	Y				N	R	F
Independent College Student Grant Program								R	
State Supplemental Gr. Pro.								R	F
High Tech. Grad. Scholarships			N					N	
Delaware									
Diamond State Scholars		S,HS,CG,O	N				N	N	N
Optometric Inst. Aid			N				N	N	N
Postsecondary Scholar.	S		Y			X		R	F
Ed. Benefits for Children of Deceased Vets and Others			N				N	N	N
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	A,C,P,O		N			X		R	F
Florida									
Student Asst. Grants	A,C		Y		X			O	F
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	A,C	A,S,HS,CG	N					A,O	
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	C,P		Y	X		X		R	F
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	C		Y					R	F
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	C,P		Y			X		R	F
Idaho Scholarship Prog.		A,HS,O	N					N	
Paul L. Fowler Memorial Scholarship		A,HS,CG,O	N					N	
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	A*,C*,P*		N*	X	X	X		R	F
Indiana									
Higher Ed. Awards	C		Y		X			R	F
Freedom of Choice Gr.								R	
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	A,C	A,HS	N					R	F,O
Tuition Grant Program	A,C		N					R,O	F,O

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	Pell Data Utilization O= Other N= Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	A,C		N					R	F,O
National Guard Educational Benefits			N				N	N	
Science & Math Grants		O	N				N	N	
Kansas									
State Scholarships	A	A	N					O	F
Tuition Grants								O	
Kentucky									
Student Incentive Grant Program	C		Y				O	O	F
Tuition Grant Program	C,(UM)		Y	X	X	X	O	R,O	F
Louisiana									
Incentive Grant	A,C,P,(UM)	A,HS,CG,O	Y	X		X		R	F
T.H. Harris Scholarships		A,HS,CG	N					N	
Rockefeller Scholarships		A,HS,CG	N					N	N
Maine									
Incentive Grant	C		Y	X	X	X		R	N
Maryland									
General State Scholar.	A*,C*	S*	N	X	X	X		R,O	F
Senatorial Grants	A*,C*	S*,HS*,CG*	N	X	X	X		R	F
Proprietary School Gr.	C,P		Y	X	X	X		R	F
House of Delegate Grants	A,C	S,HS,CG	N						F
War Orphan Grants			N				N	N	
Professional Scholarships	C		N				N	R	F
Family Practice-Medicine	C		N				N	N	F
Children of Deceased Firemen	A*,C*		N	X		X		R	F
Distinguished Scholar		S,HS,CG	N					N	
Graduate Nursing	C		N				N	R	F
Children of POW Grants			N				N	N	
Reimbursement of Firemen			N				N	N	
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage		S,CG,O	N				N	N	
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar							N	N	
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	C		Y					A	F

				Pell Data Utilization					
State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Christian Herter Program	C		N			X		R	F
Medical/Dental Scholars.	C		N					A	F
Grad. Student Grant Prog.	A,C,(UM)		N					R	O
Honor Scholarships		S	N					N	
Fire/Police/Corrections Prog.			N					N	
War Orphans Program			N					N	
Michigan									
Competitive Scholar.	A,C	A	N	X				R	F
Tuition Grants	A,C		N	X				R	F
Differential Grant			N				N	N	F
Indian Tuition Waiver			N				N	N	N
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	A,O	HS	N			X		R	F
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		Y			X		R	
Missouri									
Student Grants	A,C		Y	X		X		R	F
Montana									
Student Incentive Grant	A,C		N		X	X		R	F
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	O		Y	X	X	X	O	R	F
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		N					R	F
New Hampshire									
Incentive Grants	P	HS,CG	Y		X			R	F
Nursing Education Grants	C		N					R	N
War Orphans Scholarships			N					N	N
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	C*		Y					R	F*,O
Garden State Scholar.	C*	S,HS,CG	N					R	F*
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Undergraduate	C		Y					R	O
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Graduate	C		N					R	F*
Public Tuition Benefits			N				N	N	N
POW/MIA			N				N	N	N

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization: Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	Pell Data Utilization: O=Other N=Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
New Mexico									
Student Incentive Grant	A,C		N						F,O
New York									
Tuition Asst. Program	S		N				O	O	O
Regents Scholar. Prog.		A,S	N					A	N
Aid for Part-Time Study	O		Y					O	O
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance			Y					O	N
North Carolina									
NC Student Incent. Gr.	A,C		Y			X		R	F
NC Legis. Tuition Gr.			N					N	N
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	C,O	CG,O	N					R	F
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	C,O	CG,O	N					R	F
American Indian Scholar. Fund	A,C		N					R	F
Minority Presence Scholar. Fund	A,C		N					R	F
North Dakota									
Tuition Asst. Gr. Prog	A		Y			X		R	F
Student Financial Assistance Program	A		Y			X		A	F
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	S		N					O	O
Academic Scholarship		A,HS	N				N	N	N
War Orphan Scholarship			N				N	N	N
Student Choice Grants			N				N	N	N
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grant	S*		N				N	R	F
Oregon									
Need Grant	C		Y				O	R	F
Cash Award	C	A,S,HS	N					A	F
EOSC Fee Remission	C		N					A	
Foreign Student Fee Remission	C		N					R	
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	S		Y			X		R	O

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization: Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	Pell Data Utilization: O=Other N=Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Rhode Island									
Scholar. & Grant Prog.	C	S	N*			X		R*	O
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program	S	HS	Y*			X		R	F
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grant	P		Y	X				R	F
Tuition Equalization Grant	P		Y	X				R	F
Tennessee									
Student Asst. Awards	P		Y		X			O	F
Teacher Loan/Scholar. Prog.		A,S,HS,CG	N					N	N
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants	A,C,P		N			X		R	F
Texas Public Ed. SSIGP	A,C,P		N			X		R	F
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	A,C,P	A,S,HS	N			X		R	N
Utah									
Incentive Grants	A,C		N			X		R	F
Career Teaching Scholarships		HS,CG	N					N	
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education		CG	N					N	N
Educationally Disadvantaged			N			X		R	F
Vermont									
Incentive Grant	A					X		R	O
Part-Time Student Grant	A		N					R	O
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	S		N					O	O
Virginia									
College Scholar. Asst. Program	A,C,P		N			X		O	F
Tuition Asst. Grant Prog.			N					N	
Virginia Scholars Program		A,S,HS,CG,O	N					N	
Washington									
Need Grant Program	C		Y					A*	O
West Virginia									
Higher Ed. Grant Prog.	C	A, HS, CG	N*			X		R*	F
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program	A,C		N					R	F

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility?	Pell Data Utilization: Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	Pell Data Utilization: O= Other N= Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status 0=Other
Higher Ed. Grant Program	A,C		N					R	F
Indian Student Grant	A,C		N					R	F
Talent Incentive Grant Program	A,C		N					R	F
Handicapped Student Grants	A,C		N					R	F
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grant	P		Y	X		X		R	F
Educational Fund	P		Y		X	X		R	F
Legislative Awards	P		Y		X	X		R	F

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 16

Need Analysis - Comments (*) and Other Criteria

Arizona	
Incentive Grant Program	SAFE System
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	Approved system used by the institution the student attends.
Illinois	
Monetary Award Program	A*, C* - For dependent students. P* - For independent students.
Maryland	
General State Scholarship	A*, C* - CSS System is first choice and ACT System is used as substitute.
Senatorial Grants	
Children of Deceased Firemen	
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	Sigma Systems.
Nebraska	
Incentive Grants	Institutional perogative.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants	C* - With NJ modifications.
Garden State Scholarships	C* - With NJ modifications.
New York	
Aid for Part-Time Study	Educational cost minus other grant aid. Schools select recipients.
North Carolina	
Board of Governor's Medical Scholarships	GAPSFAS
Board of Governor's Dental Scholarships	GAPSFAS
Oklahoma	
Tuition Aid Grant	S* - Data is collected by ACT and CSS then tested by specific state need analysis system.

Merit Criteria - Comments (*) and Other Criteria

Arkansas	
Governor's Scholars Program	School and Community Leadership.
California	
Graduate Fellowship	Graduate Test Scores: GRE, LSAT, MCAT, GMAT, and DAT.
Cal Grant A	S* - Only where GPA unavailable or in cases of reentry students with no grades in last 12 years.
Cal Grant B	HS*, CG* - Part of selection criteria, after need is established.
Cal Grant C	HS*, CG* - After need has been established, GPA is used along with other information (such as vocational choice, work experience, teacher recommendation, etc.), each with a range of points possible, to determine a composite score by which recipients are selected.
Colorado	
Undergraduate Merit Awards	Criteria established by each institution.
Graduate Fellowship	
Delaware	
Diamond State Scholars	Extracurricular activities, work experiences, other achievements, essay.

Idaho	
Scholarship Program	Two letters of recommendation.
Paul L. Fowler Memorial Scholarship	For returning students - letters from deans and advisors.
Iowa	
Science and Math Grants	Number of Science and Math units taken in high school.
Louisiana	
Incentive Grant	Average GED score of 45.
Maryland	
Teacher Ed. - Critical Shortage	Subject area which will be taught and recommendation.
General State Scholarships	S* - for half of need-based awards.
Senatorial Grants	S*, HS*, CG* - Decision up to local Senator.
North Carolina	
Board of Governor's Medical Scholarships	MCAT scores, recommendations, estimated potential to serve the State of North Carolina through medical practice.
Board of Governor's Dental Scholarships	DAT scores, interviews, faculty recommendations, potential to serve the State of North Carolina through dental practice.
Virginia	
Virginia Scholars Programs	Strength of preparatory programs (high school or two-year college).

Is Pell Required For Eligibility? - Comments (*)

California	
Cal Grant A	Y* - All applicants are expected to apply and Pell award estimates are made in every case.
Illinois	
Monetary Award Program	N* - However, all do anyway because our application piggy-backs the Pell application.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	N* - Pell grant eligibility is counted as a resource, however, whether or not student applies.
South Carolina	
Tuition Grant Program	Y* - Not mandatory, but recommended.
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	N* - Although students are not required to apply, we use the index number as reported by CSS, and calculate the anticipated award.

Pell Data Utilization - Other Criteria

Kentucky	
Incentive Grant Program	If potentially eligible for a Pell grant, must apply before receiving second semester SSIG disbursement.

Tuition Grant Program	If potentially eligible for a Pell grant, must apply before receiving second semester KTG disbursement.
Nebraska	
Incentive Grants	Pell activity is a major factor in determining institution's allocation of SSIG funds.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	Ruled duplicate only for incarcerated students.
Oregon	
Need Grant	The combination of Pell and Need Grant may not exceed 55% of need.

Need Concept Used - Comments(*) and Other Criteria

Florida	
Student Assistance Grants	Priority for distribution of grant moneys is given to students with the lowest total family resources, taking into consideration receipt of Pell grants and student contributions to educational costs.
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	Recommended by tribe based on need and academic promise.
Iowa	
Tuition Grant Program	College costs and level of need.
Kansas	
State Scholarships	Financial need on the basis of cost and other resources.
Tuition Grants	Demonstrated financial need determined on the basis of cost and financial resources.
Kentucky	
Incentive Grant Program	Expected parental contribution as computed by uniform methodology for dependent students. For self-supporting students, student contribution which is the sum of student/spouse 9 month contribution from taxed and untaxed incomes plus asset contribution. If PC/SC is $0-$400, SSIG award = $400. If PC/SC is $401-$800, SSIG award = $300. Award cannot exceed costs of tuition and fees.
Tuition Grant Program	Total cost of education minus the sum of parental or student contribution, Pell grant and SSIG to a maximum of $1,000. Parental contribution for dependent students. Student contribution for independent students.
Maryland	
General State Scholarships	25-30% of unmet need after Pell impact.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	Relative award amounts are based on tuition costs and income.

Aid for Part-Time Study	Campus-based program - schools take into consideration education cost and other grant aid.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	All eligible veterans are eligible for $250 per semester for part-time study or $500 per semester for full-time study. The award plus other state aid cannot exceed tuition.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Awards are based on tables of grants one public, one private. Amount of grant based on family income and number of dependent children in family.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	R* - Relative need based on school tuition plus standard living allowance ($3,100 for 1984-85).
Tennessee	
Student Assistance Award	Eligibility is determined on the basis of the Pell grant SAI, the SAI cut-off and the maximum award is established annually by the agency. The amount of each award approximate one-half, the tuition and mandatory fees at the student's institution up to the maximum award amount.
Vermont	
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	Full tuition up to a maximum of $125 per semester.
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	Financial Need = (Cost of Attendance) - (Expected Family Contribution: UM) - (all other aid received).
Washington	
Need Grant Program	A* - Absolute, and then relative need within that category of eligibles, i.e., the neediest are served first; when funds are reduced a number of "eligible" students are not disbursed aid.
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	R* - Students are ranked according to the Family Contribution in ascending order within the two major priority groups (renewals and other). Need is determined by subtracting the family contribution from the educational cost (Budget). A minimum of $500 in need is required. Awards are restricted to the payment of tuition and fees.

Independent Student Criteria - Comments (*) and Other Criteria

California		
Cal Grant A	Bilingual Teacher Grant	State of California criteria - prior three years plus current year independent of parents.
Cal Grant B	Law Enforcement Personnel	
Cal Grant C	Graduate Fellowship	

Iowa Scholarship Program Tuition Grant Program Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	Commission requires parental disclaimer for independent filers under 21 years of age.
Massachusetts Graduate Student Grant Program	Determined by the college or university.
New Jersey Tuition Aid Grants Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduate	$1,400 of base-year resources; not considered a tax exemption on parents' return; did not live with parents for more than six weeks.
Tuition Aid Grants Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate Garden State Scholarships	F* - With New Jersey modifications.
New Mexico Student Incentive Grant	Ask for 1040 Form from parents and CSS or ACT.
New York Tuition Assistance Program	Like federal criteria, except tax dependency, only asked for two previous years and under 22 years of age student must prove extraordinary circumstances.
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tax dependency in the prior tax year only.
Ohio Instructional Grants	Have not resided with, been claimed as income tax exemption, or receive financial support from parents in all of previous year, current year, or following year.
Pennsylvania State Grant Program	Veteran, or out of high school six years or more, or demonstration of independence through non-support from parents and available resource test.
Rhode Island Scholarship and Grant Program	Current year plus two prior years rather than one; no one under age 22 considered independent unless parents deceased or declared incompetent; student is married or had dependents; student is ward of the state. Once dependent, student remains dependent until completion of program. Exceptions may be made at discretion of authority.
Vermont Incentive Grant Part-Time Grant Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	Federal definition plus one additional year.
Washington Need Grant Program	Must prove independent student status for three years prior to award year.

TABLE 17

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Alabama									
Student Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Grant Program		I		I					
National Guard Ed. Assis. Prog.	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Emergency Secondary Ed. Scholar. Prog.	I	I							
Alaska									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B					
Arizona									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Arkansas									
State Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Governor's Scholars Program	I	I	I	I	I	I			
California									
Cal Grant A	I	I		I	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant C	I	I	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	I	I	I						
Graduate Fellowships	I	I							O*
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Colorado									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	
Student Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Graduate Grants	I	I							
Undergraduate Merit Awards	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I		I	I	I	I		
National Guard Tuition Assistance	I		I						
Dependents' Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Independent College Student Grant Prog.		I		I					
State Supplemental Grant Program	I	I	I	I					
Delaware									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B					O*

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Optometric Institutional Aid									O*
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Florida									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I			I		
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholar.	I	I	I	I			I		
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I				
Paul L. Fowler Memorial Scholar.	B	B							
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Indiana									
Higher Education Awards	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	O*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	O*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
National Guard Educational Benefits	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Science and Math Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Kansas									
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Kentucky									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
Louisiana									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I								
Rockefeller Scholarships	I								

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State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Maine									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Maryland									
General State Scholarship	B	B	I	I			I	I	
Senatorial Grants	B	B	I	I			I	I	
Proprietary School Grants						I			
House of Delegate Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
War Orphan Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Professional Scholarships									O*
Family Practice - Medicine	I								
Children of Deceased Firemen	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Graduate Nursing							I		
Children of POW Grants	I		I						
Reimbursement of Firemen	I	I	I	I					
Teacher Ed. - Critical Shortage	I	I							
Teacher Ed. - Distinguished Scholar	I	I							
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*	I**	B*	B*	
Christian Herter Program	B	B	B	B			B	B	
Medical/Dental Scholarship									B*
Graduate Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Honor Scholarships	I								
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	I		I						
War Orphans Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Michigan									
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I				I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
Differential Grants		I		I					
Indian Tuition Waiver	I		I						
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*	
Missouri									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I		

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Montana									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I				
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B			
New Hampshire									
Incentive Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
Nursing Education Grants	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
War Orphans Scholarships	I			I	I				
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	B	B	B	B		I*			
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad.	I	I	I	I					
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grad.	I*	I*							
MIA/POW	I	I	I	I					
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I	I					
New Mexico									
Student Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
New York									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I*	I	I	O*
Regent Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I*	I*	I*	I*					
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I*	I*	I*	I*					
North Carolina									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*	I*	
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	I*	I*							
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	I								
American Indian Scholarship Fund	I								
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	I								
North Dakota									
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I							
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I		I		I		O*
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*		B*	B*	B*	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I	I		I*	I	I	

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I		
Oregon									
Need Grant	I	I	I	I		I*	I	I	
Cash Awards	I	I	I	I			I	I	
EOSC Fee Remission	I*								
Foreign Student Fee Remission	I								
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		B*	B	B	O*
Rhode Island									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I		I		I	
Tennessee									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	I*	I*							
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants		B		B					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	B		B						
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
Utah									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				
Educationally Disadvantaged	I		I		I				
Career Teaching Scholarship	I		I						
Western Interstate Comm. for Higher Ed.	O								
Vermont									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Educational Grants for Unemp. Vermonters	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Virginia									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					

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O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I					
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
Washington									
Need Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I*	I*			O*
West Virginia									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B**	
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I				I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I		I				
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I		I		I	I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B			
Wyoming									
Incentive Grants	I		I						
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Educational Fund		I		I		I			
Legislative Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I			

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 17

California	
Cal Grant A	I* - Only in instances where program is at least two years in length.
Cal Grant B	I* - Recipients must be enrolled in an instructional program of at least nine-months duration.
Cal Grant C	I* - Recipients must be enrolled in a vocational program of not less than 4 months nor longer than 2 years, except hospital-based nursing programs.
Graduate Fellowship	O* - Graduate/Professional Institutions.
Connecticut	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B* - Only in reciprocal states.
Delaware	
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	O* - Graduate Schools.
Optometric Institutional Aid	O* - The Pennsylvania College of Optometry.
Iowa	
Scholarship Program	O* - Business and Bible Schools.
Tuition Grants	O* - Business and Bible Schools.
Maryland	
Professional Scholarships	O* - Public or private professional schools of law, dentistry, or medicine.
Massachusetts	
General Scholarships	B* - Out-of-State - Limited to states with portability or states which have reciprocity with Massachusetts, regionally accredited schools. I* - If offering 1-year programs, must charge tuition, Pell eligible. I** - If offering 2-year Pell eligible program.
Medical/Dental Scholarships	B* - Graduate School of Medicine or Dentistry.
Mississippi	
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Pell eligibility of institution is required.
New Hampshire	
Incentive Grants	O* - Out-of-State awards are made to students attending institutions accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. The states are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants	I* - Can be used at proprietary schools in New Jersey that have approved programs.
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	I* - With graduate programs.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	I* - Registered business schools. O* - 6 out-of-state medical programs.
Aid for Part-Time Study	I* - Degree-granting institutions only.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Asst.	I* - Degree-granting institutions only.
North Carolina	
Student Incentive Grants	I* - Degree only.
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholar.	I* - 4 Medical schools in the state.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 17

North Dakota		
Student Financial Asst. Program	O*	Handicapped students can take a grant to a school that can meet the needs of their handicap.
Ohio		
Instructional Grants	B*	Pennsylvania institutions only.
Academic Scholarship	I*	Bachelors degree only.
Oregon		
Need Grant	I*	Non-profit private vocational technical schools.
EOSC Fee Remission	I*	Eastern Oregon state.
Pennsylvania		
State Grant Program	B*	Culinary Institute of America and Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science are the only two approved out-of-state proprietary schools since they offer a course of study that is not provided at any Pennsylvania institution.
	O*	Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
Tennessee		
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	I*	Public and private institutions which have approved teacher education programs.
Vermont		
Incentive Grant	O*	Accredited foreign schools.
Part-Time Student Grants	O*	Eligible foreign schools.
Washington		
Need Grant Program	I*	If accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by rule of the Council.
	O*	If encompassed by a reciprocity agreement as authorized by the Legislature.
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	Out-of-State - Educational institutions located in Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.
	B**	Only non-profit diploma nursing schools.

TABLE 18

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Y = Eligible, N = Not Eligible, 0 = None in State, Blank = No Response to Item
P = Pell Eligibility of Institution Required, R = Reserve if Funds Available

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1984 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Vocational/Technical	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Alabama																									
Student Assistance Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Alaska																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Arizona																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Arkansas																									
State Scholarship Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
California																									
Cal Grant A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant B	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant C	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bilingual Teacher Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Law Enforcement Personnel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Colorado																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Student Grant	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1984 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Vocational/Technical	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Connecticut																									
Scholastic Achievement Grant	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Independent College Students Grants	Y	Y	N	N					N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N						Y	N		
State Supplemental Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		
Delaware																									
Postsecondary Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
District of Columbia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Florida																									
Student Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Georgia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hawaii																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Idaho																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois																									
Monetary Award Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Indiana																									
Higher Education Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Iowa																									
Scholarship Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1984 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Vocational/Technical	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Kansas																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kentucky																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grant Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Louisiana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maine																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maryland																									
General State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Senatorial Grants	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Children of Deceased Firemen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Postsecondary Proprietary Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Massachusetts																									
General Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	N	Y	Y
Christian Herter Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Michigan																									
Competitive Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mississippi																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	P	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Missouri																									
Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1984 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Vocational/Technical	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Montana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Nebraska																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Nevada																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	N	Y	Y		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New Hampshire																									
Incentive Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Nursing Education Grants	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New Jersey																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Garden State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Opportunity Fund	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				Y	N	Y	Y
New Mexico																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N									
New York																									
Tuition Assistance Program	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Aid for Part-Time Study	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
North Carolina																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Minority Presence Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N						Y	N		
American Indian Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N						Y	N		
North Dakota																									
Tuition Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Student Financial Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1984 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Vocational/Technical	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Ohio																									
Instructional Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y						Y	N	Y	Y
Oklahoma																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Oregon																									
Need Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cash Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Foreign Student Fee Remission	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
EOSC Fee Remission	Y	N	N	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pennsylvania																									
State Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Rhode Island																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Carolina																									
Tuition Grants Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Dakota																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tennessee																									
Student Assistance Awards	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Texas																									
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Educational SSIG Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1984 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Vocational/Technical	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Utah																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Educationally Disadvantaged	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N									
Vermont																									
Incentive Grants	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Part-Time Student Grants	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	N		
Virginia																									
College Scholarship Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Washington																									
State Need Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
West Virginia																									
Higher Education Grant Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wisconsin																									
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Higher Education Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Indian Student Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Talent Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Handicapped Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	N	Y	Y
Puerto Rico																									
Student Incentive Grants									Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N									
Legislative Awards	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Funds									N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N									

TABLE 19

PUBLISHED APPLICATION DEADLINE DATES

State/Program	Response
Alabama	
Student Assistance Program	November 15
Student Grant Program	September 15, January 15, February 15, April 15
National Guard Education Assistance Program	August 1
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	November 1
Alaska	
Incentive Grants	May 31
Arizona	
Incentive Grants	June 15
Arkansas	
State Scholarship Program	July 1
Governor's Scholars Program	March 15, 1985
California	
Cal Grant A	February 9, 1984
Cal Grant B	
Cal Grant C	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	
Law Enforcement Personnel	
Graduate Fellowship	
Colorado	
Student Grant	Institutions establish their own application deadlines.
Student Incentive Grants	
Graduate Fellowship	
Graduate Grant	
Undergraduate Merit Awards	
National Guard Tuition Assistance	Deadlines are established and publicized by Department of Military Affairs.
Dependents Tuition Assistance	No application deadline.
Connecticut	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	February 15
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	March 1
Delaware	
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	April 30
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	None
Optometric Institutional Aid	None
Diamond State Scholars	August 6
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	June 29, 1984
Florida	
Student Assistance Grant	April 1 preceding academic year.
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	No deadline.
Georgia	
Student Incentive Grants	June 1
Idaho	
Student Incentive Grants	No single date. Institutions establish in our decentralized program.
State Scholarship Program	December 31
Paul L. Fowler Memorial Scholarship	Not published. Use State Scholarship Program criteria.

State/Program	Response
Illinois	
Monetary Award Program	June 1, 1984 for continuing students and October 1, 1984 for initial applicants for full-year awards; March 15, 1985 for second term only awards.
Indiana	
Higher Education Award	March 1
Freedom of Choice	None noted.
Iowa	
Scholarship Program Tuition Grant Program Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	March 1 (first priority); June 1 (second priority)
Science and Math Grant	December 1
Kansas	
State Scholarship	April 21
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grants Tuition Grant Program	No deadline. Priority filing date is April 1.
Louisiana	
Incentive Grants	November 1 (Fall); March 1 (Spring)
T. H. Harris Scholarships Rockefeller Scholarships	June 1 for Fall semesters; December 31 for Spring semesters
Maine	
Incentive Grant Program	May 1 for upcoming academic year.
Maryland	
General State Scholarships	March 1 of academic year aid is sought.
Senatorial Grants	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Proprietary School Grants	Apply for Pell, then perhaps one month before award decision get nominated by the school.
House of Delegate Grants	None, but urge direct contact with the delegate and certainly by May of year of aid.
War Orphan Grants	May of year aid is sought but deadline not rigid.
Professional Scholarships	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Family Practice - Medicine	March 1 of year prior to aid school year but not rigid.
Children of Deceased Firemen	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Distinguished Scholar	Enter process at end of junior year of high school.
Graduate Nursing	March 1 of year aid is sought.
Children of POW Grants	At least 2-3 months prior to start of payment period.
Reimbursement of Firemen	Payments made one year after completion of academic year, so one month lead time required at least.
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	July for 1984-85 grants. Earlier date for 1985-86 grants.
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	Spring for coming academic year.
Massachusetts	
General Scholarships	March 1
Christian Herter Program	Students are nominated in 10th and 11th grades. Applicant means 1984-85 FAF was received.

State/Program	Response
Medical/Dental Scholarships	March 1
Graduate Student Grant Program	Determined by the college or university.
Honor Scholarships	Last SAT test date in January, 1985.
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	None.
War Orphans Program	Before student attains age 25 and two years of matriculation.
Michigan	
Competitive Scholarship	Freshmen - February 15; Upperclass - March 15
Tuition Grant	Freshmen - February 15; Upperclass - March 15
Differential Grant	Varies each semester/term.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	May 31, 1985 for the 1984-85 academic year.
Mississippi	
Student Incentive Grants	None.
Missouri	
Student Grant Program	April 30
Nebraska	
Incentive Grant Program	Established at campus level.
New Hampshire	
Incentive Grants	May 1 (preceding Fall term)
Nursing Education Grants	June 1
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grant	October 1, 1984 for entire year grants; March 1, 1985 for Spring term only.
Educational Opportunity Fund	October 1, 1984 for entire year grants; March 1, 1985 for Spring term only.
Garden State Scholarships	October 1, 1984 for entire year grants; March 1, 1985 for Spring term only.
Public Tuition Benefits	October 1, 1984 for Fall 1984 and Spring 1985; March 1, 1985 for Spring 1985 only.
MIA/POW	October 1, 1984 for Fall 1984 and Spring 1985; March 1, 1985 for Spring 1985 only.
New Mexico	
Student Incentive Grant	May 1
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	March 31 of the school year.
Regents Scholarships	March 31 of the school year.
Aid for Part-Time Study	Institutions must select and report award recipients within 21 days of the start of the term.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	March 31 of the school year.
North Carolina	
Student Incentive Grants	Opening date for FAF or FFS filing until March 15.
North Dakota	
Student Financial Assistance Program	April 15
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	April 15
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	August 17, 1984
Academic Scholarship	February 23
War Orphans Scholarship	July 1
Student Choice Grants	Set by each institution.

State	Response
Oklahoma	
Tuition Aid Grant	May 1 for 1984-85; March 1 for 1985-86.
Oregon	
Need Grant	Preferred application date is April 1. Applications received after this date are considered on a "funds available" basis.
Cash Award	Preferred application date is April 1.
Foreign Student Fee Remission	Each participating institution has its own deadlines.
EOSC Fee Remission	Institutional deadline.
Pennsylvania	
State Grant Program	May 1, 1984 - For all renewal applicants and those non-renewal applicants who plan to enroll in baccalaureate degree programs including those enrolled in college transfer programs at Pennsylvania community or junior colleges. August 1, 1984 - For non-renewal applicants who plan to enroll in business, trade, technical schools, hospital schools of nursing, or two-year terminal programs at community, junior, or four-year colleges.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	March 1
South Carolina	
Tuition Grant Program	None. Applications funded until money is all awarded.
Tennessee	
Student Assistance Award	August 1
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	October 15, 1984 for first year of operation; May 15 for subsequent year.
Texas	
Tuition Equalization Grant Program	Set by each institution.
Public Educational SSIG Program	
State Scholarship for Ethnic Recruitment	
Utah	
Career Teaching Scholarship	March 1
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	November 1
Vermont	
Incentive Grant Program	March 1
Part-Time Grant Program	January 31
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	None.
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	March 15 of the award year or the closing date for financial aid applications set by each institution; whichever is earlier.
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	June 1; September 10 (Late)
Virginia Scholars Program	March 30
Washington	
Need Grant Program	August 1 and October 1 of each fiscal year.

State/Program	Response
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	March 1, 1985 for the 1985-86 processing cycle. Although late filers are accepted and processed, those applications are placed in a lower priority category.
Wisconsin	
Tuition Grant Program	None; funds usually last through the academic year.
Higher Education Grant	None; in 1983-84 awarding was stopped in September; usually is in December.
Talent Incentive Grant	Funds are normally fully committed by September.
Indian Student Grant	None; usually run out of funds by January.
Handicapped Student Grants	None; usually have funds until April.
Puerto Rico	
State Student Incentive Grant Program	August 31
Legislative Awards Educational Fund	Set by each institution.

SECTION IV
POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This section of the survey report analyzes responses to a variety of policy issues and concerns and describes planned or potential changes in state supported aid programs. The responses indicate that state activities in developing new programs or modifying new ones are rich and varied.

Significant Changes Planned for Programs in 1985-86

Five states (California, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, and Wisconsin) reported that expected increases in program appropriations will permit them to expand their programs in 1985-86 (see Table 20). Minnesota and Washington plan to award aid to part-time students next year. Kansas, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee are considering implementation of new administrative procedures to improve their aid delivery systems. Kansas will implement a new student eligibility verification procedure. Kentucky and California are planning to change their student need analysis and criteria for assessment of student eligibility. Iowa, Massachusetts, and Washington plan to modify their scales for determining how much aid students will receive under varying financial circumstances.

New Financial Aid Programs Under Consideration

Ten states are considering legislating/implementing merit-based scholarships for top academic scholars. These states are Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, and New Jersey (see Table 21). The development of state-supported work-study programs is being considered by eight states: Arizona, Delaware, Iowa, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, and Virginia. Massachusetts and Maine are considering new teacher-incentive aid programs and Connecticut plans to implement its new "loan forgiveness" program for talented students in teacher education programs.

Most Important Policy Issues Facing State Programs This Year

The major policy issues facing state programs this year often reflect classic policy issues in aid programs. For example, ten states reported concern for increased funding of existing programs (see Table 22). Four states (Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, and Utah) are concerned with establishing programs and/or achieving program "balance" need-based among need-based and merit-based aid programs. Alaska is concerned with the balance between grant and loan aid and Connecticut finds a "battle for funding" between proponents of categorical and generally available need-based aid programs. Three states (Florida, Minnesota, and Tennessee) are wrestling with issues of centralized and decentralized aid delivery systems. Nine states are addressing problems of clarification of eligibility requirements and targeting aid to specific groups of students. Maryland and Wisconsin reported concerns with increasing average awards to their current numbers of recipients or increasing the numbers of recipients aided. New Hampshire is concerned with assuring the effectiveness of its program awards.

Responses to National Interest in Merit-Based Aid Programs

Because their is increasing interest in implementing merit-based criteria for receipt of federally-funded student aid, the survey asked respondents if their programs had responded to this interest at the state level. Of the 28 states that responded to this survey item, eight indicated no program responses were necessary at this time. Seven of these states already employ merit criteria for their programs. Five states (Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, and New Jersey) have or will soon implement new merit-based scholarship programs. Another three states (Kansas, Kentucky, and Virginia) are taking steps to implement newly authorized merit-based programs for scholars. Michigan, New Mexico and North Dakota have seen merit scholarship bills introduced in their legislatures but none has passed. Three states (Georgia, Iowa, and Maine) are considering establishing merit-based scholarship programs. Florida, New york, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee have responded to the interest in merit-based aid programs by establishing categorical grant aid programs for prospective teachers. Oregon has accepted and administers a number of privately funded scholarship programs.

Agency Policies on Satisfactory Academic Progress

Respondents were asked to briefly describe their agency policies on "satisfactory academic progress", that is, the policies which determine student academic eligibility for renewal awards. Over two-thirds of the states (30 of 43) said they relied on use of individual institutional standards for receipt of financial aid. Put another way, if the aid applicants are considered to be making satisfactory academic progress by their institutions and are eligible for aid from other aid programs, they will be considered eligible for state grant aid (see Table 24). Three states (Arkansas, Colorado, and Tennessee) rely on institutional standards which are subject to agency review/approval. The remaining ten states employ their own definitions of "satisfactory academic progress." Three of these states (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina) use no grade point average criteria in their standards but the remaining seven (Alaska, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Oregon, and West Virginia) require maintenance of a cumulative grade point average of "C" or better.

Reactions to Mandated Portability of SSIG Grant Awards

Periodically the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program has considered requiring states to let SSIG award recipients use their funds to attend institutions in other states. The respondents were asked how they would react to a mandated proposal. Only five states said they would have no major problems implementing such a policy, primarily because their current policies permit "portability" of SSIG-funded awards. These states were the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont (see Table 25). Connecticut, another "portability" state, said it would not oppose the mandate but would have to have new legislation to implement it. Delaware said it would have problems implementing the mandate if it is likely that more aid recipients would leave than would enter the state for their education.

Five states (Iowa, Louisiana, New York, Oregon, and Virginia) said that the mandate would require statutory or other major changes to their programs. Another five states (Arizona, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon) said they would discontinue their participation in the SSIG if portability was required. California, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin said their responses are unknown. The remaining 23 responding states said they would definitely oppose the mandate but the extent of their opposition is unknown.

TABLE 20

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES PLANNED FOR PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS IN 1985-86

State	Response
Alabama	We will review the $200,000 funding for the ANGEAP to determine if additional state appropriation is needed. We will review the ESESP to determine if a loan assumption program will enhance the goals of this teacher education program.
Alaska	A new state Teacher Scholarship Loan will be available for up to $7,500 per year at 5% interest with 100% forgiveness if teacher works in rural Alaska.
California	The Commission will request additional numbers of grants and increased grant maximums for the 1985-86 award year. The Commission is also considering the use of a parental contribution limitation for eligibility, instead of an income ceiling, in its major grant program.
Delaware	41% increase in state appropriations to need-based program, which will be the first significant increase in five years. Establishment of Delaware's first merit-based scholarship program.
Florida	Significant changes will occur in the quantity and quality of information provided to the legislature. Office and institutional procedures will be updated. A Program Director will be added for GSL and additional professionals will be added in both GSL and State Programs.
Illinois	Agency staff currently engaged in management system planning activities. Objectives of this year-long exercise are to define and articulate missions, goals, objectives, standards, etc., for divisions and individuals.
Iowa	Possible implementation of a sliding scale of awards on the private College Tuition Grant Program. The greater the need the larger the award and the less needy receive a partial award with award parameters based on level of Total Family Contribution.
Kansas	Changes being made in the administrative process used to verify student eligibility. Some major verifications will be made by the institution in which the student will enroll. Also considering major changes in the computer system used to process awards.
Kentucky	Total Expected Family Contribution (TEFC) will replace the standard UM contribution in the KTG formula. The TEFC will also be used to determine SSIG eligibility for dependent and self-supporting students.
Louisiana	A new "Governor's Scholar" scholarship program will be initiated if funds become available.
Maryland	We hope for more grant funds and expect to be in a on-line computer operation by July 1, 1985. This will improve our ability to administer the 15 complex grant programs under our control.
Massachusetts	Considering a scale of award values which would replace the current single value of scholarships.

State	Response
Minnesota	(1) State Scholarship and Grant Program award eligibility will be extended to part-time students. (2) Program will consider any student who is not 22 by October 1 of that academic year to be dependent on parental support.
Missouri	Purchased new computer software package for Student Grant Program processing.
Nebraska	A bill for funding the State Scholarship Program will be introduced into the next legislative session.
New Jersey	A new financial aid program has been legislated for the 1984-85 award year, with awards to be made for the 1985-86 academic year. This provides for the granting of annual $1,000 awards to the highest New Jersey secondary school academic achievers. The award is determined on the basis of high school records and Scholastic Aptitude Test scores, and is provided to residents who plan to continue their educations at New Jersey colleges or universities. In the initial year, approximately 1,400 non-need-based distinguished scholar awards will be offered to high school seniors in the fall of their 1984-85 school year. Their names will be provided to New Jersey colleges and universities for recruitment purposes. The creation of this program has not affected the funding levels of other legislated student aid programs, as funds will come from loan reserves.
North Carolina	We do not plan major program changes at this time. However, the policy of loan forgiveness for service in under-served areas or fields is being reinstated for the North Carolina Student Loan Program for Health, Science and Mathematics which is administered by the Office of State Budget and Management.
Oregon	A plan to move from the current centralized mode of operation to a "decentralized" one is under consideration. The adoption of such a plan would entail a move from a central review of applications to a tape-only system, with the review and verification of applications at the institutional level. These changes are being considered for administrative reasons.
Tennessee	For administrative reasons streamlining the grant program delivery system is planned.
Utah	A request for an additional line item appropriation, to supplement accrued funds for State College Work-Study, will be made to the legislature.
Washington	The requested budget reflects significant expansion in both work and grant programs including a proposal to extend grant eligibility to part-time students and to place grants on a more variable basis.
West Virginia	The Agency will eliminate the receipt of the hard copy of the FAF form and rely solely on the tape for processing purposes. The responsibility for review will be transferred to the campus.
Wisconsin	This is a state budget year so there could be program changes other than increased appropriations.

TABLE 21

WHAT NEW FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS IS YOUR STATE CONSIDERING IMPLEMENTING IN THE NEAR FUTURE?

State	Response
Arizona	Our Commissioners will decide at the fall meeting whether to propose a state work-study program to the next legislative session.
Connecticut	Academic Scholarship Loan Program has been created to attract talented high school students into teacher training programs by providing loans which have forgiveness provisions if the borrower teaches in Connecticut.
Delaware	Possibly state-funded work-study program, which would include profit-making organizations as participating employers.
Georgia	A state non-need based academic scholarship program may be implemented for academic year 1985-86.
Illinois	Staff is researching impact of college work-study programs on student academic performance and financial need.
Iowa	Considering a no-need state work-study program for non-need state scholars or a straight $200 no-need scholarship award.
Kansas	Regents Distinguished Scholar Program designed for high academic students. Student must have ACT composite of 30 or higher. Funds will be awarded on the basis of merit. Need will not be a factor.
Kentucky	Considering a merit scholars program. Program dollars would be directed toward top scholars for use at institutions within Kentucky.
Louisiana	A new "Governor's Scholar" scholarship program will be initiated if funds become available.
Maine	Legislation is currently under consideration for aid programs to: (1) high school seniors with high academic promise; (2) students entering or enrolled in teacher education; (3) teachers furthering their education. Criteria for development and implementation are still in developmental stages.
Maryland	Two started in academic year 1984-85, so no new programs are expected in 1985-86. Those just started are both teacher education programs designed to encourage bright people to teach especially in the shortage areas of math and science.
Massachusetts	New programs are under development to provide incentive to prospective teachers. A program designed to reward meritorious students is also being developed.
Michigan	A Merit Scholarship Program has been introduced in the legislature.
Minnesota	The Student Educational Loan Fund (SELF) should be operational in December, 1984, to aid students who are not able to receive adequate assistance from NDSL or GSL.
Nebraska	A bill for funding the State Scholarship Program will be introduced into the next legislative session.

State	Response
New Jersey	Considering the establishment of a college work-study program. A co-op type program is desired to permit students to work in their field of study while earning funds to offset their cost of education. Industry matching of a state appropriation is also one of the main objectives. It is felt that future employees with on-the-job training would be easily identified by participating companies. Also under consideration is a program to fund students who need to purchase a data processing computer to augment their educational experience.
New York	A new campus-based grant program for part-time students is to be implemented for the 1984-85 school year.
Ohio	Implementing a student choice grant program in 1984-85. Grants for Ohio residents attending Ohio non-profit colleges: bachelors degree programs only; non-need; grant equal to one fourth of state subsidy to public universities; students must be enrolled full-time.
Oklahoma	Work-study program.
Oregon	The Agency has submitted a proposal for a state-funded work-study program. However, because of the state's economic conditions, it is unlikely that such a proposal will be approved.
Pennsylvania	Several programs of aid to scholars have been introduced in the General Assembly but all pending bills will die prior to to enactment. Some could be reintroduced during the 1985-86 session.
Texas	Two programs for teachers, featuring loans to be forgiven once the student has taught in Texas a given number of years.
Utah	A state college work-study pilot program will be implemented in Fall, 1985.
Virginia	A Virginia Work-Study Program (VWSP) was authorized in 1983 but not funded. It may be revived if revenue picture improves by the 1986-88 biennium.
West Virginia	Legislation is likely to be reintroduced for the creation of a scholarship/loan program with forgiveness provisions for math and science education students.

TABLE 22

WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT POLICY ISSUES FACING YOUR PROGRAM(S) THIS YEAR?

State	Response
Alabama	(1) Increasing appropriation and award maximums for Alabama Student Grant Program. (2) Evaluating if participating institutions must be accredited. (3) Re-evaluating standards of satisfactory academic progress requirements for student assistance program.
Alaska	Levels of student indebtedness - Loans vs. Grants.
Arizona	Continuing SSIG in the reauthorization process. Increasing the level of state appropriation matching for SSIG.
Arkansas	Satisfactory academic progress.
California	The possible replacement of the Cal Grant A income ceiling with a parental contribution limitation for eligibility, instead of an income ceiling in its major grant program.
Colorado	The appropriate balance between need-based and merit-based programs funded through state appropriations.
Connecticut	The battle for funding between proponents of categorized aid programs which are intended to accomplish certain objectives (recruitment of teachers) and proponents of need-based programs designed to insure access and choice.
Florida	Reorganization, establishment of clear and relevant policies. Possible decentralization of the state grant program.
Georgia	Increased funding for state need-based SSIG grants and private college tuition equalization grants.
Illinois	(1) Funding. (2) Fraud and abuse. (3) Program reviews and audits. (4) Loan collections. (5) Systems (management) development.
Kansas	The restructuring of procedures used to identify eligible applicants to become more effective and efficient in serving students and institutions in Kansas.
Kentucky	Policies affecting selection of target groups for receipt of funds.
Louisiana	Program funding levels.
Maine	Program funding levels.
Maryland	The transition to on-line computer services has a major impact on procedures and staff assignments. We still debate numbers of awards vs. the size of awards. Also the independent student evaluations, validations, and budgets.
Massachusetts	Review of eligibility guidelines and parameters is the major focus of policy issues.
Michigan	Whether to implement a merit award program.
Minnesota	(1) Centralized vs. decentralized delivery of aid. (2) The part-time student. (3) Full funding to compensate for inflation and previous political retrenchment. (4) Funding graduate students.
Mississippi	Program funding levels.
Missouri	Aiding students who receive state grant funds and enter a church-related career after graduation.
Nebraska	A bill for funding the State Scholarship Program will be introduced into the next legislative session.

State	Response
New Hampshire	How to assure effectiveness of awards.
New Jersey	Under the Tuition Aid Grant Program, which provides assistance to students based upon a financial eligibility index and the type of institution, policy issues relating to the format of the Tuition Aid Grant Award Table and the future funding patterns for the program may be considered. Changes in the cost of college attendance and family resources or ability to pay for higher education occur from one year to the next, which have a dramatic effect on program expenditures and appropriations. Student awards for summer attendance will also be studied.
New Mexico	Proper allocation of funds.
New York	Policy issues to be addressed this year would likely include consideration of improvements in award amounts for graduate students and independent students.
North Dakota	Securing funding sufficient to allow the program to expand to a four-year program. Students are currently funded for two years.
Pennsylvania	Inability of state funding to compensate for federal reductions and inflation of costs.
Rhode Island	Making fair award amounts to students in programs (e.g. proprietary schools, evening programs, part-time programs) with irregular dates, program length, etc.
South Carolina	Increasing our program appropriation so that we can make more awards and at the same time keep them large enough to be effective.
Tennessee	Studying whether the Agency will move from a centralized to a decentralized administrative system in its effort to improve the grant program delivery system.
Utah	(1) Should state financial aid programs be awarded only on a need-base? (2) Repayment is not consistently applied to state scholarship programs. WICHE recipients are only "morally" obligated whereas Utah Career Teaching Scholarship recipients are required to repay if they do not teach in Utah.
Virginia	(1) How should need-based aid in the CSAP be allocated to institutions to meet unmet needs? (2) Should the state require uniform student budgets for purposes of allocating CSAP and Discretionary Aid to institutions?
West Virginia	Increasing funding to meet the increased demand caused by the rising costs and the reduction in expected family contributions. Increasing student loan indebtedness.
Wisconsin	Whether to decrease the number of recipients and increase the average awards and better target the available aid to the most needy students.

TABLE 23

HAS IT BEEN NECESSARY FOR YOUR PROGRAM(S) TO RESPOND TO INCREASING NATIONAL INTEREST IN MERIT-BASED AID PROGRAMS? IF SO, HOW HAVE YOU RESPONDED?

State	Response
Arkansas	Implemented the Governor's Scholars Program.
California	California's largest grant program is a need-based and merit-based program.
Connecticut	No, the need-based Connecticut Scholastic Achievement Grant Program has an academic screening component to it.
Delaware	Yes, our second priority request for merit-based financial aid was funded by the governor in his budget with no increase in need-based. Negotiated increase in need-based aid with the legislature.
Florida	The Florida legislature has increased the number of categorical programs directed toward excellence in education; i.e., the Teacher Shortage Programs and Academic Scholars. The future role of the Office of Student Financial Assistance will be to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs and provide leadership in the establishment of new programs.
Georgia	Yes, looking into the possibility of funding an academic scholarship program but final criteria and funding have not yet been approved.
Illinois	Illinois legislature enacted new program, called "Merit Recognition Scholarship", effective 1985-86, which makes $500 scholarship awards to students who graduate in the top 5% of their high school class. Scholarship will be renewable for second year of college.
Iowa	Proposals have been made each year but, due to state budgetary constraints, merit-based programs (non-need) have not passed. A minor exception is the new Iowa Science and Math Grant which is a non-need program based on numbers of science and math units taken in high school.
Kansas	Currently in process of getting approval and funding for a non-need, merit-based program, the Regents Distinguished Scholar Program designed for high academic students. Students must have ACT composite of 30 or higher. Program needed to avoid further loss of outstanding students to out-of-state institutions.
Kentucky	Taken steps to develop a merit-based scholarship program in response to concern for the number of top scholars leaving the Commonwealth to attend school.
Maine	Legislation is currently under consideration for programs to aid: (1) high school seniors with high academic promise; (2) students entering or enrolled in teacher education; (3) teachers furthering their education. Criteria for development and implementation are still in developmental stages.
Maryland	We were one of the first to start such merit-based awards and numerous states are seeking to follow many of our program's features. We are not pressured by the programs in other states at all.

State	Response
Massachusetts	The Commonwealth Scholars Program is being developed in response to the interest in merit-based aid. The program will recognize approximately 1,000 meritorious students during 1984-85.
Michigan	Michigan has attempted to respond to merit-based aid; however, more from a state than a national issue. Legislation has been introduced.
New Jersey	New Jersey will begin its first undergraduate merit-only program by offering distinguished scholarship awards to students who are seniors in high school during the 1984-85 school year. These awards will be announced in early fall (1984) to permit students to select a New Jersey college or university that can meet their educational goals and objectives. The $1,000 annual award, which is renewable throughout the recipient's undergraduate course of study, will be given without regard to the recipient's cost of college attendance or financial need. Funding of $1.4 million will be made available from loan reserves to assist approximately 1,400 students who will begin to receive payment of their awards for the 1985-86 collegiate academic year.
New Mexico	A merit-based program bill was introduced to the 1983-84 legislature but was not passed.
New York	For 1984-85, a new program of Empire State Scholarships and Fellowships has been established for students who pursue teacher certification in math and science. Merit and promise of completing teacher certification requirements are to be taken into consideration.
North Carolina	Yes, we helped the Board of Governors and the General Assembly decide to forego a "merit only" program because so much remains to be done to meet the needs of "merit and need-based" programs. The proposals for "merit only" would have been funded out of the "merit and need" existing appropriations.
North Dakota	In the 1981 and 1983 legislative sessions, merit scholarship bills were introduced. None passed. It is likely that similar bills will be introduced in the 1985 session.
Ohio	No. Ohio Academic Scholarship Program in place since 1976.
Oregon	We have accepted a number of privately funded scholarship programs for administration by the agency. Although most of the 46 privately funded scholarship programs which we administer have need as a criterion for selection, awards are also highly competitive and recipients are academically excellent students. For 1983-84, a total of $202,169 was expended from the private scholarship programs. For 1984-85, the Commission is projecting a total of at least $316,500.
Pennsylvania	Very little interest in Pennsylvania to use tax revenues for merit-based aid. PHEAA's position has been that need-based programs should not be adversely impacted by desire to fund any merit-based program.
Rhode Island	No. Although we award both scholarships and grants, the awards in both cases are need-based. We expect this practice to be continued.

State	Response
South Carolina	Not as of this time, but we expect more interest in this area within the next year since our state has recently passed an Education Improvement Act.
Tennessee	Yes, Teacher Incentive Program has "merit level" academic requirements.
Utah	We have state programs that have always been based on merit, e.g., WICHE, Utah Career Teaching Scholarships, and tuition remissions which may be awarded for either "meritorious or impecunious" at the discretion of the president at each public institution. Have no plans to make changes to accommodate more merit-based programs.
Virginia	The new merit-based Virginia Scholars Program, authorized by the 1983 General Assembly, was initiated on the recommendation of a statewide task force established by the State Council of Higher Education in 1982 to study future financial aid needs in Virginia. The program preceded the present national interest in merit-based aid programs.
West Virginia	An academic requirement has always been a critical component in the selection criteria for grant assistance. The inclusion of the requirement has probably been an influencing factor in not having to create a separate program. Although some measure of academic potential must be attained, it has limited value unless the student demonstrates financial need.

TABLE 24

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE YOUR PROGRAM'S POLICIES ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATION OF "SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC PROGRESS."

State	Response
Alabama	Generally, students must meet the institution's standards of satisfactory academic progress. A "C" average is required for the ANGEAP. For the ASGP, a student must be able to complete the program in a time frame not to exceed 25% beyond normal time for completion required by the program.
Alaska	State defines "Good Standing" undergraduate as enrolled in and successfully completing at least 12 hours per term with a cumulative GPA of at least 2.00 ("C"). Graduates: At least 9 hours per term with a cumulative GPA of at least 3.00 ("B").
Arizona	Determined by the institutional financial aid officer in accordance with the established institution policy.
Arkansas	Institutions may use their own policies if they meet our established criteria.
California	Require colleges to certify that their Cal Grant recipients are making normal academic progress according to the same standards that they have established for determining federal financial aid eligibility. Students whose federal financial aid has been suspended because of lack of academic progress, will have their Cal Grants suspended for a like period.
Colorado	Standards for academic progress are left to institutional discretion. However, the institution must have a written policy which is reviewed annually by the Commission.
Connecticut	Left to the student's institution.
Delaware	Maintenance of 2.0 cumulative grade point average with course load of 12 credits per term.
Dist. of Columbia	Accept the definition and determination of "satisfactory academic progress" as stated and indicated by the institution the student attends.
Florida	A 2.0 on a 4.0 scale with completion of 24 semester hours per year.
Georgia	Left up to the policies of individual institutions.
Idaho	Determined at institutional level.
Illinois	We require institutions to adopt and enforce their own policies on satisfactory academic progress.
Iowa	Follow standards set up by the individual institutions which should be in alignment with U.S.D.E. regulations.
Kansas	Students participating in the State Scholarship Program must maintain a cumulative grade point average of 3.0. Tuition Grant recipients must demonstrate satisfactory academic progress by maintaining a cumulative GPA of 2.0 (beginning 1985-86 academic year).
Kentucky	Grant programs leave determination to the institutions. GSL program requires C-average accumulated in postsecondary work. Work-Study Program requires accumulated C-average in postsecondary work or in high school if student is an incoming freshman.
Louisiana	Minimum GPA of 2.0 is required.

State	Response
Maine	Maine uses each college's standard for academic progress at the institution.
Maryland	Maryland uses the definitions of the colleges and hopes that colleges do not take positions that are extreme.
Massachusetts	Satisfactory academic progress is determined by the college or university the scholarship recipients attend.
Michigan	The federal guidelines are used for institutional policy which our three programs follow.
Minnesota	Require compliance with the institutions policies.
Mississippi	Accept the institution's policy on satisfactory progress.
Missouri	Rely on the educational institutions to monitor "satisfactory academic progress" for student recipients.
Nebraska	Determined at institutional level.
New Hampshire	Policy is identical to the SSIG policy.
New Jersey	Program regulations basically require award recipients to earn a minimum of 12 college-level credits for each semester of payment received with a provision that permits regularly enrolled students one semester under which they may achieve less than 12 credits (or two semesters if enrolled in special programs of study) and still continue to receive the full benefits of their awards.
New York	Students must demonstrate satisfactory academic progress according to their institutions and that they are pursuing an approved program of study.
North Carolina	We use the schools' definitions of "satisfactory academic progress" in all programs.
North Dakota	Our awardees come under the satisfactory progress policy of the institutions they are attending.
Ohio	The standards at the institution are applicable to our programs.
Oklahoma	Institutional guidelines are per Title IV Regulations.
Oregon	Institutions define and verify satisfactory academic progress. (Usually completion of 12 hours per term/semester, with a GPA of 2.0 or above, for full-time students).
Pennsylvania	Recipients must successfully complete at least 24 semester credits each year to renew their awards.
Rhode Island	Applicants beyond the first year of postsecondary education must meet their institution's federally established guidelines governing satisfactory progress.
South Carolina	Students must be full-time (24 S.H. or more) to receive awards. To receive renewal awards, students must complete 24 S.H. per year (Summer School work can be included).
Tennessee	In addition to meeting the institution's policies regarding satisfactory progress, the student must also progress to the next class level to renew a TSA award.
Texas	Allow schools to use their own policies.
Utah	Utah uses the federal guidelines on satisfactory academic progress.
Vermont	Student must be enrolled in a degree program.
Virginia	The policies for the Virginia grant programs are those adopted by institutions for Title IV federal campus-based aid.

State	Response
West Virginia	A recipient who must complete the equivalent of 24 semester hours and maintain a 2.0 cumulative grade point average. The recipient must also meet the college's satisfactory academic progress standard.
Wisconsin	Grant recipients must remain in good academic standing as determined by the institutions.

TABLE 25

HOW WOULD YOUR STATE GRANT PROGRAM(S) REACT TO MANDATED PORTABILITY OF SSIG FUNDS?

State	Response
Alabama	Since matching funds have been provided by in-state institutions in Alabama, this mandate probably would not affect Alabama.
Alaska	Awards are already portable from our state.
Arizona	The legislature would most likely disapprove of the program entirely.
Arkansas	Negatively.
California	Unknown at this time, but probably would accept the funds and allow portability.
Colorado	There would be strong resistance to providing state dollars to be used for study outside the state of Colorado.
Connecticut	Although it would require amending existing legislative, not a lot of opposition to full portability is seen.
Delaware	Would expect real problems with the Scholarship Advisory Council and the financial aid community unless we could prove that Delaware institutions would draw in more funds than they would lose. A sensitive issue.
Dist. of Columbia	The D.C. SSIG program has full portability of grant awards.
Florida	The Florida legislature has historically provided aid only to Florida residents who are attending Florida colleges and universities. A negative reaction expected.
Georgia	Until our program is fully funded for in-state students, we would not favor portability. If portability was mandated, the state would most likely comply.
Idaho	Would probably discontinue the program.
Illinois	Unfavorably. While manageable, very difficult administratively since state dollars are restricted to in-state use.
Iowa	Current state legislation prohibits state grant portability. Mandated portability would require statutory changes.
Kansas	Probably would oppose mandated portability if this would result in a decrease in the level of funding for Kansas institutions.
Kentucky	Unfavorably; since only 23 percent of our SSIG funds come from the federal government.
Louisiana	Change in entire program would be required.
Maine	Mandated portability for SSIG would be adversely viewed by Maine as funding is very limited.
Maryland	We are portable now, but only with those states that reciprocate, so such a ruling would not change us at all.
Massachusetts	The Massachusetts response would be based upon a review of the impact of the mandate.
Michigan	Unfavorably.
Minnesota	If portability were mandated by SSIG, Minnesota would drop the SSIG program. It is very unlikely that Minnesota would make the state award portable in the current enrollment environment.
Mississippi	Adverse.

State	Response
Missouri	A possible reduction in state appropriated general revenue dollars for the grant program.
Montana	Oppose it.
Nebraska	Unfavorable, pending more adequate funding of student aid for residents.
New Jersey	Although New Jersey does not wish to support such a proposal, our current application and notification processing system can permit the awarding of federal funds to students who wish to attend out-of-state institutions.
New York	Mandated portability of SSIG funds would require legislative consideration of whether funds currently being provided to residents attending in-state institutions should be diverted to residents attending out-of-state institutions. Portability of SSIG funds would require either a $12 million decrease in funds for students at in-state institutions or additional state funding of $12 million. Portability would also add considerable complexity of administration to the state's program.
North Carolina	Negatively. State funds are required to be used to attend North Carolina schools.
North Dakota	Our authorizing stature prohibits portability. It is very unlikely that our legislature would amend the law to allow portability.
Ohio	Would not participate in the program.
Oklahoma	Unfavorable.
Oregon	Providing for the portability of state grants would require amendment of existing statutes by the legislature. Proposals to allow portability unsuccessfully have been presented to the Oregon legislature several times over the past six to eight years. If portability was mandated, we would seek the support of the legislature to insure continued participation in the SSIG program.
Pennsylvania	Philosophically, PHEAA objects to further mandates within SSIG regardless of their nature. Practically, such a policy would have little impact since, with few exceptions, PHEAA state grants are now portable.
Rhode Island	Our program is already fully portable.
South Carolina	South Carolina would oppose such a mandate since 99% of our SSIG funds are used for students attending in-state private colleges, using state grant funds as the match. In-state public colleges must provide their own matching dollars under 34 CFR 74.52.
Texas	We would have no immediate way to match funds for students going out of state. All matching funds are restricted to students attending in-state schools.
Utah	Not in favor of portability.
Vermont	We currently have full portability.
Virginia	If federal SSIG regulations permitted, Virginia might require SSIG match to come from the institutions, if a Virginia resident was attending a non-Virginia institution. If not, CSAP might be discontinued with the state portion being redirected to assist students attending in-state institutions under other state student aid programs (e.g., VSP, TAGP, VWSP, Discretionary Aid).

State	Response
West Virginia	Anticipate a negative reaction on the part of the Board. There appears limited grass roots support for permitting it. With the number of current applicants being denied, there is little support for expanding the number of eligible schools. Although there is little hope of gaining support for total portability, there might be interest in limited reciprocity.
Wisconsin	Impossible to say until/if the mandate occurs. Historically, grant funds have never been considered for use out of state.

SECTION V

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES

Each year the survey respondents are asked to estimate the percentages of recipients and dollars received by students in various categories. Not all program respondents can answer all the requests because the data are not collected or are not available from their files. However, at least one-fourth and sometimes over nine-tenths of the state-supported need-based aid for undergraduates is represented in the various item response categories. Therefore, the respondents' estimates probably provide a realistic if not totally statistically reliable picture of some important characteristics of students who receive state grant aid. Moreover, because in succeeding years of the survey the same program respondents usually answer the same items, some year-to-year comparisons are possible -- if caution is used in the interpretation of the data. (The data referenced for earlier years appeared in the previous NASSGP survey reports.)

Table 26 shows that over 98 percent of the need-based grant aid to undergraduates is received by full-time students. As noted earlier in this report, very few part-time students receive awards. However, part-time students have, since 1981-82, increased their access to state grants by considerable amounts. In that year, about 13,000 part-timers received $6.1 million in grants from state programs. This year over 19,000 part-timers are expected to receive $19.8 million. Therefore, in just four years the numbers of recipient part-timers grew by 46 percent and the dollar values of their awards tripled.

Each year since 1981-82, the proportion of recipients who are renewal applicants has declined, from 57.6 percent in 1981 to the expected 5[illegible].3 percent in 1984. Perhaps this trend indicates that fewer renewal applicants are meeting their programs' standards for satisfactory academic progress. Each year since 1981-82, the proportion of recipients who are first-time applicants in their sophomore, junior, or senior years has increased, from 6.2 percent in 1981 to the expected 14.3 percent in 1984. Perhaps as college costs increase, more and more continuing students are having to draw upon the resources of state grant programs.

The proportions of recipients and dollars awarded to the students at the public and private, two-year and four-year colleges have remained quite stable since 1981-82, with about 70 percent of all recipients enrolled at four-year colleges where they received approximately 75 percent of all the funds. However, it is noteworthy that proportionately slightly more recipients are attending public and private business, trade, and technical schools. In 1981, these students represented 4.8 percent of all recipients and they received 5.6 percent of all the grant aid. This year they are expected to represent 6.7 percent of all recipients and to receive 6.7 percent of all the grant aid. This increase is probably a consequence of growth in numbers of aid programs providing aid to students at these types of institutions.

In recent years, many financial aid policymakers have expressed concern that increasing numbers of students are declaring themselves independent of parental support for financial aid purposes and thus replacing parental support with aid from public sources. While there may be a trend in this direction in the Pell Grant program or the federal campus-based aid programs, it does not appear in the state grant program data. The percentages of independent students receiving need-based state grant aid have remained quite constant, from 29.3 percent in 1981, to 26.5 percent in 1982, to 29.2 percent in 1983, to this year's expected 29.4 percent. Between 1981 and 1984 the percentages of grant dollars going to independent students decreased slightly, from 28.8 percent to 28.6 percent. The dollars in the annual samples represented over 80 percent of all grant aid dollars in each of the four years under analysis, so this pattern of little change is probably a good reflection of reality. The fact that some states recently have adopted more stringent criteria for students to demonstrate independence may have contributed to this pattern.

Only about one-fourth of the aggregate aid dollars are represented in the sample which describe recipients' racial-ethnic statuses. Therefore, year-to-year comparisons are, at best, uncertain. This year's data indicate that 36.2 percent of the recipients whose racial-ethnic statuses are known are members of some minority group. The respective percentages for earlier years were: for 1983, 36.2 percent; for 1982, 35.4 percent; and, for 1981, 38.1 percent. Since 1981, there appears to have been a modest decline in the percentage of non-white aid recipients.

However, the percentage of Black recipients apparently has declined sharply since 1981. In that year, 25.9 percent of the recipients whose racial-ethnic statuses were known were Black. This year only 20.8 percent of the known recipients were Black. In terms of numbers of students with known racial-ethnic statuses, about 26 percent of all recipients, the number of Black recipients has decreased by about 29 percent, from 91,000 to 65,000 since 1981-82. These figures represent a considerable decline in numbers and proportions of Black students served by the state grant programs. The decline in numbers and proportions of Black recipients served is probably a consequence of declining postsecondary education participation rates among Black students rather than a consequence of changes in state grant program policies.

With the increasing enrollment of older, non-traditional college students it was expected that more grant recipients would be older. The data confirm this expectation. This year 16 percent of the recipients will be 26 years of age or older. In 1981, only 11.8 percent of the recipients were in this age group and the proportion has increased each year.

In each of the four years under examination over 40 percent of the state grant recipients were represented in the sample responses to the items which requested recipient incomes. This year four out of every ten recipients (40.1 percent) will have annual family incomes of less than $9,000. The respective percentages for the earlier years were: for 1983, 43.0 percent, for 1982, 37.5 percent; and, for 1981, 38.9 percent. Thus, after an apparent three year increase in proportions of low-income recipients, a decrease is expected. This slight decline could be a reflection of losses of Black recipients, who typically come from lower-income families.

At the other end of the income scale, increasing proportions of grant recipients are coming from families with incomes of $25,000 or more. This year 18.7 percent of the recipients are expected to come from such families.

Last year, 1983, only 16.0 percent of the recipients had family incomes of $25,000 or more. The respective percentages for the earlier years were: for 1982, 19.3 percent, and for 1981, 16.6 percent.

Between last year and this year the data indicate a slight decrease in proportions of low-income recipients and a slight increase in proportions of higher-income recipients. Average grant awards to the low-income recipients increased by only 11.4 percent between 1982 and 1984, from $766 to $853, but average grant awards to the higher-income recipients increased by 36.9 percent, from $727 to $995 during the same time period. Therefore, low-income students apparently are representing decreasing proportions of state grant recipients and the awards received by these students are, on the average, not growing as fast as are awards to higher-income students. One reason the low-income students' awards may be growing at a lesser rate is that Pell Grant awards are often subtracted from the students' needs for state grant aid. Low-income students' access to Pell Grant awards did not decline as much as did higher-income students' access during the past three years.

In summary, perhaps four important trends have appeared in the data on the characteristics of state grant recipients: (1) more part-time students are receiving grants; (2) proportionately more older students are receiving grants; (3) fewer Black students are receiving awards; and (4) slightly fewer low-income but slightly more higher-income students are receiving grants. To a lesser extent, a trend toward greater receipt of state grant aid among students in the non-collegiate sector of postsecondary education also appeared.

TABLE 26

ESTIMATED 1984-85 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category	Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample	Total Dollars in Sample	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates	46	1,176,829	$1,049,024,720	98.38	98.15
Part-Time Undergraduates (89.3%)	46	19,429	19,761,338	1.62	1.85
1984 High School Graduates	21	216,055	$232,968,460	23.48	25.23
Other Freshman Applicants	21	109,565	111,886,770	11.91	12.12
Soph, Jr, & Sr First-Time App.	21	131,870	124,455,872	14.33	13.48
Renewal Applicants (77.1%)	21	462,713	454,050,403	50.28	49.17
4-Year Public Colleges	33	419,154	$306,838,042	40.44	30.38
2-Year Public Colleges	33	188,940	126,630,650	18.23	12.54
4-Year Private Colleges	33	304,987	454,361,693	29.43	44.99
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges	33	24,441	29,043,113	2.36	2.88
Proprietary/Vocational/Tech	33	69,261	67,664,129	6.68	6.70
Hospital Schools of Nursing	33	7,027	8,764,551	0.68	0.87
Hospital Allied Health Programs	33	2,457	4,366,429	0.24	0.43
Out-of-State Institutions (84.4%)	33	20,109	12,188,144	1.94	1.21
Citizens	22	389,570	$307,996,022	96.11	95.34
Permanent Residents	22	11,536	11,707,136	2.85	3.62
Refugees	22	3,247	2,595,712	0.80	0.80
Others	22	4	4,557	0.00	0.00
Residency Status Unknown (27.0%)	22	979	744,532	0.24	0.23
State Residents	44	1,281,167	$1,173,152,220	99.92	99.89
Non-State Residents (98.1%)	44	1,006	1,347,245	0.08	0.11
Dependent Students	27	727,700	$706,267,471	70.56	71.43
Independent Students (82.6%)	27	303,681	282,440,906	29.44	28.57
Males	21	141,452	$127,094,309	42.05	41.71
Females	21	190,868	174,458,658	56.74	57.25
Sex Unknown (25.5%)	21	4,048	3,155,419	1.20	1.04
White	15	198,960	$171,717,147	60.09	57.12
Black	15	64,745	50,593,350	19.55	16.83
American Indian	15	2,935	2,655,262	0.89	0.88
Oriental	15	19,983	25,356,105	6.04	8.43
Spanish American	15	25,123	29,485,442	7.59	9.81
Race Unknown (25.1%)	15	19,355	20,826,917	5.85	6.93
18-21 Years Old	13	301,227	$290,161,916	66.46	68.77
22-25 Years Old	13	78,997	71,804,065	17.43	17.02
26 Years and Older	13	72,700	58,649,343	16.04	13.90
Age Unknown (35.2%)	13	310	1,311,719	0.07	0.31
Gross Family Income					
$ 0-$ 8,999	30	261,284	$222,905,493	40.12	37.02
$ 9,000-$14,999	30	118,630	113,594,679	18.21	18.86
$15,000-$19,999	30	81,828	80,186,457	12.56	13.32
$20,000-$24,999	30	67,588	64,137,610	10.38	10.65
$25,000 & Above (50.3%)	30	121,972	121,367,314	18.73	20.15

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

SECTION VI
TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES

This year is exceptional in its significant growth in state grant programs in virtually every state. The rates of growth are seldom this large and more often sporadic. Table 27 shows the dollar volumes of grant programs for 1979-80 through 1984-85 for 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These data reveal diverse and interesting trends.

That the vast majority of state-supported need-based undergraduate aid is offered by only a few states has been noted throughout this report. This situation is not new. For the six-year period under analysis the 16 states with the largest programs have consistently awarded approximately 88 percent of all the need-based grants to undergraduates. Four of these states (California, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania) have awarded between 57 percent and 60 percent of all the grants during each of the six years. The dozen states with programs which annually award between $10 million and $50 million have made awards representing between 28 percent and 31 percent of the totals for each of the six years.

Aggregate aid from programs in all 52 states/territories grew by 45.3 percent between 1979-80 and 1984-85, from $822.8 million to $1.195 billion. Two-thirds of this growth of $372.5 million occurred in just the past two-years. Between 1979-80 and 1982-83, the growth rate was only 16.4 percent, from $822.8 million to $958.0 millions or $135.2 million. Between 1982-83 and 1984-85, the growth rate was 24.8 percent, from $958 million to $1.195 billion or $237.3 million. So the majority of the growth in aggregate aid occurred between 1982-83 and 1984-85, in terms of dollars and percentages. As a matter of fact, 43 percent of the total aggregate growth, $159.96 million of $372.53 million, will occur just this year. The data in Table 27 show that annual aggregate growth rates were less than 8.2 percent until this year's 15.4 percent.

An examination of the five-year growth patterns of individual state's programs shows that, on the average, a growth of 46 percent was experienced. So aggregate aid from all states' programs and the average state program growth are about equal. However, there is a wide range of growth rates among the 52 states/territories.

For example, eight states more than doubled their program award volumes in the period. These states are, in order of their magnitudes of growth rates: Puerto Rico, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Louisiana, South Dakota, and Rhode Island. Only three of these states (Minnesota, Massachusetts, and Puerto Rico) rank in the top sixteen in award volumes, that is, awarding at least $10 million in 1984-85. Aggregate award dollars in these states increased from $41.8 million in 1979-80 to this year's $122.2 million. About 59 percent of this growth, $47.1 million of $80.4 million, occurred between 1982-83 and the current year.

Another ten states experienced five-year growth rates of 50 percent or more. They are, in order of their magnitudes of growth rates: Vermont, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, New York, New Mexico, Georgia, Arizona, and Washington. Only New York, Ohio, and Texas rank in the top sixteen in award dollar volumes. About 60 percent of the total growth in aid from these ten states' programs, $104.9 million of $175.6, occurred between 1982-83 and the current year.

A dozen states had five-year growth rates of 30 to 49.9 percent. They are, in order of their rate magnitudes: Tennessee, Connecticut, Iowa, North Dakota, Florida, Nevada, Delaware, New Jersey, Illinois, North Carolina, Maryland, and Oregon. Only Florida, Illinois, Iowa, and New Jersey rank among the top sixteen in award dollar volumes. Again, about 60 percent of the total growth in aid from these dozen programs, $40 million of $66.7 million, occurred between 1982-83 and the current year.

California and South Carolina, both in the top sixteen, experienced growth rates of 28.2 percent and 25.6 percent, respectively. Of the $25 million growth in aid from these states' programs, 79 percent or $19.7 million occurred after 1982-83.

Nine states had growth rates of 10.0 percent to 19.9 percent. They are, in order of their rate magnitudes: Utah, Virginia, Wyoming, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Missouri. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin rank in the top sixteen states. About 89 percent of the growth in aid from these programs, $30 million of $33.6 million, occurred after 1982-83.

Six states had growth rates of less than ten percent and five states experienced losses of grant program dollars between 1979-80 and 1984-85. The six states with modest growth rates are: Hawaii, Kansas, Alabama, Montana, Nebraska, and Alaska. Only Alabama and Kansas award significantly more than $1 million per year. Alaska, Kansas, Nebraska, and Hawaii will this year award less than they did in at least one earlier year under analysis. Only Alabama will award more dollars in 1984-85 than in some earlier year.

The five states which will award less grant aid in 1984-85 than in 1979-80 are, in order of the largest percentage losses: Maine, Mississippi, District of Columbia, Colorado, and Idaho. The District of Columbia and Mississippi will award less money in 1984 than in 1982 but more than in 1983. The other four states will award more money in 1984 than in 1982 but less than they awarded in earlier years. Maine and Mississippi experienced the greatest percentage reductions in dollar volumes. Maine will award $547,000 this year, down from 1979-80's $1.36 million. Mississippi will award $1.29 million, down from 1979-80's $2.52 million.

It was observed that programs which were larger in 1979-80 generally have had larger growth rates since that time. Smaller programs, those which award less than $5 million per year, generally have not grown at as large a rate as larger programs. While there are exceptions to this generalization the general pattern is for larger programs to grow at faster rates than smaller ones. This suggests that most state-supported need-based grant program activity will continue to take place in just a small number of states.

Twelve of the top sixteen states had growth rates in excess of 20 percent with six having growth rates in excess of 50 percent. Nine of the eleven states which award between $5 million and $10 million had growth rates in excess of 20 percent with five having experienced growth rates in excess of 50 percent. Among states with $1 million to $5 million annual volumes, seven of thirteen grew by 20 percent or more with six having growth rates in excess of 50 percent. However, only four of the twelve states with program volumes of less than $1 million grew by more than 20 percent and just South Dakota experienced a growth rate of more than 50 percent. Three of these twelve smallest states with the smallest programs grew by less than ten percent and three experienced dollar volume losses between 1979-80 and 1984-85.

It is noteworthy that virtually all the programs with growth rates of 10 percent or more experienced the greatest proportion of their growth since 1982-83, regardless of their program volumes or growth rate levels. This indicates that the more recent years of state program operations are the ones of the most widespread growth.

It is significant that only five of the 52 states/territories experienced linear program growth during the six years under analysis. All but these five states experienced a year or years of program growth and then a year or more of program reduction: Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This suggests that, while the general trend among most states is in the direction of growth, growth is sporadic. Thus the widespread growth of grant dollar volumes of the past two years is most unusual but the longer-term trends of growth suggest that this recent pattern may not be sustained.

To put the recent program growth into another perspective, it is observed that 83 percent of the $372.5 million growth in grant aid after 1979-80 was generated by programs in just ten states where the growth exceeded $10 million. The growth in New York's programs alone accounted for 36 percent ($133.2 million of $372.5 million) of the total growth. Minnesota, Illinois, Massachusetts, and California each saw their programs grow by more than $22 million for a total of $107.6 million or 29 percent of the total growth. And Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Puerto Rico each increased their programs' dollar volumes by more than $10 million for a total of $66.7 million or 18 percent of the total growth. Therefore, the total dollar growth of aid in the other 42 states' programs was only $65 million or about $1.5 million per state for a five year period.

Finally, another perspective illustrates how state programs' relative growth in grant aid dollar volumes remain quite stable over time. For example, nine of the top ten states of 1984-85 were in the top ten in 1976-77. Massachusetts has replaced Wisconsin, exchanging ranks of eighth and eleventh. Between 1976-77 and 1984-85, only 21 of the 52 states/territories identified in Table 27 changed their rankings in grant dollar volumes by three or more positions; for example, from sixth to ninth, or from eleventh to fourteenth. Ten of these 21 states moved up in position and eleven dropped in the ranking.

Puerto Rico increased its rank from thirty-third to sixteenth, Arkansas increased its rank from forty-fifth to thirty-second, New Mexico increased its rank from forty-seventh to fortieth; and Tennessee increased its rank from twenty-sixth to twentieth. Minnesota and Oklahoma increased their ranks by four positions and Massachusetts, Oregon, and Nevada increased their ranks by three positions. Alabama increased its rank by five positions, from forty-fifth to fortieth. Minnesota and Massachusetts were the only states with large programs to significantly increase their ranks.

The biggest loss in rank was experienced by Kansas, which dropped from nineteenth to twenty-ninth. Washington, the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Maine lost six positions in their rankings. Washington and Kansas were in the top twenty states in 1976-77; they ranked, respectively, twenty-sixth and twenty-ninth in 1984-85. Georgia's rank slipped from twenty-eighth to thirty-third. Colorado dropped from the top twenty, from seventeenth to twenty-first. Wisconsin dropped from the top ten, from eighth to eleventh; Missouri's rank dropped from sixteenth to nineteenth. Two states with small program volumes, Mississippi and Idaho, each lost four positions in their rankings.

Table 27
Total Dollars of Awards for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs By States, Grouped By Payment Dollar Volumes 1979-80 to 1984-85

(amounts in millions)

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	5-Year Change	Pct Change
California	$ 78.812	$ 85.540	$ 86.363	$ 82.753	$ 86.031	$ 101.019	$ 22.207	+28.2%
Illinois	83.052	85.573	89.634	93.515	104.384	111.100	28.048	+33.8%
New York	252.200	245.507	280.280	299.880	327.320	385.360	133.160	+52.8%
Pennsylvania	78.100	79.879	77.572	87.644	83.474	91.148	13.048	+16.7%
Sub-Total	$492.164	$496.499	$533.869	$563.792	$601.209	$688.627	$196.463	+39.9%
Pct Change	--	+0.9%	+7.5%	+5.6%	+6.6%	+14.5%	+39.9%	
Indiana	$ 27.674	$ 23.255	$ 20.576	$ 19.880	$ 20.380	$ 32.697	$ 5.023	+18.2%
Iowa	15.196	15.544	15.629	17.259	20.263	22.423	7.227	+47.6%
Massachusetts	13.650	16.365	17.071	16.750	25.655	38.663	25.013	+183.2%
Michigan	30.531	27.821	28.626	30.499	30.753	34.477	3.946	+12.9%
Minnesota	18.400	26.500	28.019	29.217	46.600	50.700	32.300	+175.5%
New Jersey	41.213	43.649	39.774	45.690	47.980	56.752	15.539	+37.7%
Ohio	28.100	27.402	31.864	35.077	41.974	45.205	17.105	+60.9%
Texas	13.851	12.981	18.697	21.811	21.438	24.787	10.936	+79.0%
Wisconsin	21.631	21.397	20.829	23.040	23.011	25.239	3.608	+16.7%
Sub-Total	$210.246	$214.914	$221.085	$239.223	$278.054	$ 330.943	$120.697	+57.4%
Pct Change	--	+2.2%	+2.9%	+8.2%	+16.2%	+19.0%	+57.4%	
Florida	$ 9.847	$ 11.527	$ 12.302	$ 13.405	$ 12.515	$ 14.026	$ 4.179	+42.4%
Puerto Rico	1.458	1.458	1.458	12.057	11.215	11.505	10.047	+689.1%
South Carolina	10.930	11.069	12.631	12.275	12.558	13.728	2.798	+25.6%
Sub-Total	$ 22.235	$ 24.054	$ 26.391	$ 37.737	$ 36.288	$ 39.259	$ 17.024	+76.6%
Pct Change	--	+8.2%	+9.7%	+43.0%	-3.8%	+8.2%	+76.6%	
Top Sixteen	$724.645	$735.467	$781.345	$840.752	$915.551	$1,058.829	$334.184	
Pct Change	--	+1.5%	+6.2%	+7.6%	+8.9%	+15.6%	+46.1%	

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	5-Year Change	Pct Change
Colorado	$ 9.755	$ 6.364	$ 7.278	$ 7.485	$ 7.341	$ 8.740	$ (1.015)	-10.4%
Connecticut	6.690	7.189	8.792	8.594	9.371	9.876	3.186	+47.6%
Kentucky	4.991	6.627	6.322	6.316	7.886	8.648	3.657	+73.3%
Maryland	5.552	5.741	5.921	5.718	5.459	7.361	1.809	+32.6%
Missouri	8.144	9.817	8.941	8.694	8.766	9.145	1.001	+12.3%
Oklahoma	2.265	2.041	2.265	6.605	6.561	6.655	4.390	+193.8%
Oregon	7.090	6.660	7.669	8.660	8.546	9.293	2.203	+31.1%
Rhode Island	3.792	4.616	5.936	6.696	6.745	7.737	3.945	+104.0%
Tennessee	5.978	6.475	6.439	7.221	6.700	8.833	2.855	+47.8%
Vermont	4.168	4.875	5.531	6.381	7.039	7.558	3.390	+81.3%
Washington	4.501	4.677	5.304	5.979	7.530	7.095	2.594	+57.6%
Sub-Total	$ 62.926	$ 65.082	$ 70.398	$ 78.349	$ 81.944	$ 90.941	$ 28.015	+44.5%
Pct Change	--	+3.4%	+8.2%	+11.3%	+4.6%	+11.0%	+44.5%	
Alabama	$ 2.131	$ 1.427	$ .505	$ 1.556	$ 1.731	$ 2.192	$ .061	+2.9%
Arizona	1.643	1.639	2.283	2.305	2.027	2.576	.933	+56.8%
Arkansas	1.174	2.046	1.603	1.866	2.226	4.221	3.047	+259.5%
Georgia	2.641	3.569	3.493	3.661	3.683	4.216	1.575	+59.6%
Kansas	4.613	5.100	5.004	4.885	4.664	4.841	.228	+4.9%
Louisiana	.823	1.062	2.220	1.396	1.693	2.163	1.340	+162.8%
Mississippi	2.516	1.302	1.321	1.297	1.015	1.286	(1.230)	-48.9%
Nebraska	1.074	1.196	1.119	1.062	.860	1.089	.015	+1.4%
New Mexico	.646	.720	.720	1.000	.695	1.025	.379	+58.7%
North Carolina	3.504	3.694	3.299	4.421	3.974	4.668	1.164	+33.2%
Utah	1.504	1.504	1.171	1.174	1.538	1.804	.300	+19.9%
Virginia	3.698	3.829	3.733	4.000	4.075	4.420	.722	+19.5%
West Virginia	3.022	2.462	4.300	4.044	4.376	4.877	1.855	+61.4%
Sub-Total	$ 28.989	$ 29.550	$ 30.771	$ 32.647	$ 32.557	$ 39.378	$ 10.389	+35.8%
Pct Change	--	+1.9%	+4.1%	+6.1%	-0.3%	+21.0%	+35.8%	

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	5-Year Change	Pct Change
Alaska	$ .240	$ .312	$ .329	$ .226	$ .189	$ .241	$ .001	+0.4%
Delaware	.456	.453	.544	.531	.548	.633	.177	+38.8%
Dist. of Columbia	1.073	.789	1.118	1.117	.759	.959	(.114)	-10.6%
Hawaii	.452	.516	.737	.550	.493	.493	.041	+9.1%
Idaho	.507	.512	.496	.462	.378	.478	(.029)	-5.7%
Maine	1.360	1.179	.537	.518	.477	.547	(.813)	-59.8%
Montana	.392	.353	.390	.400	.353	.400	.008	+2.0%
Nevada	.291	.287	.150	.402	.327	.414	.123	+42.3%
New Hampshire	.526	.631	.592	.567	.536	.593	.067	+12.7%
North Dakota	.496	.585	.672	.699	.635	.713	.217	+43.8%
South Dakota	.221	.427	.431	.531	.440	.531	.310	+140.3%
Wyoming	.251	.052	.049	.204	.204	.204	(.047)	+18.7%
Sub-Total	$ 6.265	$ 6.096	$ 6.045	$ 6.207	$ 5.339	$ 6.206	$ (.059)	-0.9%
Pct Change	--	-2.7%	-0.8%	+2.7%	-14.0%	+16.2%	-0.9%	
36 States	$ 98.180	$100.728	$107.214	$117.203	$ 119.840	$ 136.525	$ 38.345	
Pct Change	--	+2.6%	+6.4%	+9.3%	+2.2%	+13.9%	+39.1%	
Grand Total	$822.825	$836.195	$888.559	$957.955	$1,035.391	$1,195.354	$372.529	
Pct Change	--	+1.6%	+6.3%	+7.8%	+8.1%	+15.4%	+45.3%	

SECTION VII

NASSGP OFFICERS AND DIRECTORY

1984-85 NASSGP DIRECTORY

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1975-76	Hugh Voss (Missouri) and Stan Broadway (North Carolina)
1976-77	Stan Broadway (North Carolina)
1977-78	Haskell Rhett (New Jersey)
1978-79	Kenneth R. Reeher (Pennsylvania)
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1981-82	Ernest E. Smith (Florida)
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